

## PROGRAM IN CONGRESS.

Conference Report of Immigration Bill in House.

## BARTHOLOMEW WILL OPPOSE IT.

Some Features of the Appropriation Bill for Agriculture and Indians Will Probably Cause Considerable Discussion.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The most interesting feature of the house program for the coming week, unless the Nicaragua canal bill should receive consideration, which in view of the recent complications seems entirely improbable, will be the fight against conference report on the immigration bill.

Mr. Bartholomew of Missouri, who made an ineffectual attempt to prevent the bill from going to conference, will lead the opposition to the bill as agreed on by the conferees.

There seems to be little doubt that the friends of the measure will be triumphant in the end, as the sentiment in favor of an immigration bill in the house is, as shown by the votes on previous occasions, in a strong majority.

Two appropriation bills, the agriculture and Indian, will probably consume the remainder of the week. There are some features of both bills which may cause considerable debate.

Monday, under the rules, is District of Columbia day.

## BANKRUPTCY BILL.

It May Have the Right of Way in the Senate.

Washington, Jan. 25.—The senate program this week is rendered very uncertain by the condition of the Nicaragua canal bill.

With that measure out of the way the bankruptcy bill would be given the right of way early in the week, but even with the road cleared to the extent of the removal of the Nicaragua bill it is not probable that any headway would be made with the bankruptcy bill before Wednesday.

The time of the senate after 3 p. m. Monday will be devoted to eulogies upon the late Speaker Crisp and the time previous to that hour to the disposal of the routine morning business, which will be consumed by Senator Turpie in a speech discussing the Cameron resolution.

The speech may be broken in upon at 2 p. m. by a contention for precedence between the friends of the Nicaragua bill and the supporters of the bankruptcy bill, but if so it is likely that the contest will be postponed to a more convenient season.

It is known that Senator Turpie will take advanced ground favorable to Cuban recognition, and it is hinted that he will take occasion to criticize Mr. Olney's position sharply.

Tuesday Senator Chandler expects to secure a vote on his bill providing for the representation of this country at an international monetary conference.

Senator Cameron has a substitute requiring this government to take the initiative in calling a conference, which may give the movers of the original bill more or less trouble.

The bankruptcy bill will be debated at considerable length when reached, though Senator George, its especial champion, as reported to the senate, is absent from the city.

Senator Morgan will make a strenuous effort to prevent the Nicaragua canal bill from losing its place as the unfinished business on the calendar, and it is understood will submit amendments which will meet the demands of those who hold that the bill requires further work by a committee in view of the position of Nicaragua as developed by Senator Rodriguez's letter.

Senator-elect Kenney of Delaware may present his credentials during the week.

## How She Got a Drink.

Hamilton, O., Jan. 25.—Viola Willie, a 10-year-old pupil in the public schools, swallowed a pin in the classroom. She had snapped her fingers and asked Miss Caldwell, the teacher, for a drink of water and been refused. To her desk she went and said: "I'll make teacher give me a drink." Then she swallowed a big black pin and a fit of coughing ensued. Finally, after copious draughts of water the pin lodged in the stomach.

## A Panic Averted.

Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—Fire broke out in the Jones building, High street and Hickory alley, occupied by Leon Brothers' furniture store. The loss on the stock and building is estimated at \$25,000. The High street theater, just across the alley, was crowded with people and when the smoke and flames were seen a panic was narrowly averted.

## Bitter at Nashville.

Nashville, Jan. 25.—An intense cold wave has prevailed all day with a strong and bitterly cold wind blowing. Flurries of snow have also been experienced. The weather bureau reports 13 above zero and still falling.

## Downward Tendency.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—A cold wave reached this vicinity and the temperature at 8 p. m. was below zero with a downward tendency. There is not much snow.

## MR. BARNARD AND WIFE A NAPHTHA EXPLOSION

They Are Arrested For Passing Counterfeit Coin.

## A VERY CLEVER IMITATION.

The Bogus Money Was So Good That the Expert Passed It in Small Shops For Several Weeks Before Being Captured.

New York, Jan. 25.—Henry Barnard and his wife Charlotte were arrested at their home in Forty-fourth street and committed to jail in default of \$5,000, charged by United States secret agents with counterfeiting silver coins.

Secret Service Agent Bragg says that Barnard is an expert counterfeiter and that he has been passing his worthless coin in small shops on the West Side for several weeks.

His imitation of United States coins were so good, said Mr. Bragg, that Barnard had no scruples in passing the counterfeits in the same stores over and over again. Barnard's home was searched and in it was found an extensive counterfeiting plant, consisting of antimony, tin, copper, plating apparatus, files and about \$25 in bad coins.

Mrs. Barnard was arrested charged with being cognizant of her husband's criminal proceedings.

## HUGGED THE FIRE.

The Cold Weather Keeps the McKinley Family Holed Up.

Canton, O., Jan. 25.—With the mercury hovering near zero out of doors all day and the earth shrouded in a deep covering of snow, caught up by furries of wind and hurried into the faces of pedestrians, the McKinleys found their home the most comfortable place for them and there they remained, except during the hour of morning worship, when the major attended services at the First Methodist Episcopal church.

R. R. Ross Appleton and Walter Atterbury of Brooklyn were among those who called. It is understood that they are here to make arrangements for a Brooklyn delegation which expects to come here and say a good word for Congressman Francis H. Wilson of Brooklyn for a cabinet position.

## Queen Eli at Washington.

Washington, Jan. 25.—With the exception of the time during which she attended divine services ex-Queen Lilioukalani of Hawaii remained in her apartments at the Shoreham. Accompanied by her Hawaiian attendants she attended St. John's Episcopal church, within two blocks of the hotel. United States Treasurer Morgan was the only caller on her majesty during the day, and he came to pay his respects and to invite the queen to inspect the gold and silver vaults in the treasury building.

## Report on Mexico.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—Vice President Egan and other delegates from the Ohio valley to the convention of the National Association of Manufacturers at Philadelphia this week have left for that city. Among the Cincinnati delegates will be Charles Davis and Robert McGowan, who went to Mexico nearly a year ago for the association as a committee of investigation into trade conditions there. They will make their first report at the annual convention in Philadelphia.

## Colored People Want Rights.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—A number of prominent colored people of this city and state organized "The Civic League of the State of Illinois." The object of the league is to get the moral support of the north to enable the league to educate its kindred in the south and to endeavor to get trades unions to raise the bar they have placed against the admission of colored men.

## Remains at Louisville.

Louisville, Jan. 25.—The remains of the late minister to Hawaii, Hon. Albert S. Willis, reached here at 8 p. m. after a long journey from Hawaii. Mrs. Willis, with her sister, Miss May Dunlavy, Albert S. Willis, Jr., and Colonel James Tucker of San Francisco, accompanied the remains. The funeral will take place Tuesday at Cavehill cemetery, in this city.

## Plenty of Snow.

Valparaiso, Ind., Jan. 25.—One of the worst storms ever known here visited this community. Sixteen inches of snow fell, drifting badly. Several trains are snowbound. The thermometer registers 15 below zero. Relief parties were sent out and many poor families were furnished fuel.

## Cargo Shifted.

London, Jan. 25.—The American bark Heyden Brown, Captain Claxton, which left Trapani on Dec. 30 for Gloucester, Mass., has arrived at Gibraltar with her sails and rigging damaged and her cargo slightly shifted.

## Will Visit Paris.

Paris, Jan. 25.—Count Muraviov of Russia will arrive in Paris on Thursday and he will be tendered a banquet at the palace of the Elysee.

## Business Houses Burned.

Russellville, Ky., Jan. 25.—Three two-story brick business houses were destroyed by fire here.

## Horrible Death of a Convict at Auburn Prison.

## TRIED TO COOK IN HIS CELL.

James McTague Smuggles Edibles and a Cooking Apparatus Into His Quarters—The Explosive Sets Fire to Unfortunate.

Auburn, N. Y., Jan. 25.—Warden Stout of the prison here gave out a statement of the burning to death of a convict in the prison. The unfortunate man was James McTague, an Elmira transfer, sentenced from New York county for a term of five years June 7, 1893, for grand larceny. McTague had smuggled naphtha to his cell on the fifth gallery of the south wing, which he was using for cooking purposes. About 5:30 p. m. an explosion occurred and the guards and waiters immediately went to the scene, but McTague was enveloped in flames and before assistance could be rendered he was fatally burned.

## NIPPING TEMPERATURE.

Zero Weather Extends Over the Ohio Valley Southward to Texas.

Washington, Jan. 25.—Forecast of the weather bureau says: The severe cold wave now extends as far east as the Ohio valley and extends northward to Texas, where the temperature has fallen from 20 to 40 degrees in the past 24 hours. It is below freezing in Tennessee and in central Texas; it is below zero in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri and 20 degrees below zero over the Dakotas and Minnesota. Light local snows are reported from southern New England and southward over the Ohio valley, Tennessee and northern Texas. The weather is generally fair in the northwest and South Atlantic states.

The indications are that the cold wave will extend eastward and southward over the Atlantic and gulf coasts. The temperature will fall to near zero from Virginia northward and freezing weather will extend southward to the gulf and south Atlantic coasts.

## Martinelli in New York.

New York, Jan. 25.—Archbishop Sebastian Martinelli of Ephesus and apostolic delegate to the United States celebrated a solemn pontifical mass in St. Agnes Roman Catholic church in honor of the feast of the patron saint of the church. Archbishop Michael A. Corrigan was present in the sanctuary during the ceremony and Bishop McDonnell of Brooklyn and Assistant Bishop Farley of this city took an active part in the religious service.

## Supposed to Have Killed Himself.

Nice, France, Jan. 25.—The fragments of a human body have been found on the railway near St. Laurent. With the remains there was found a torn bill of the Hotel Univers of Nice. Only 20 centimes were found on the found on the body. Inquiries show that the deceased was Mr. Lund, a merchant of New York and he is supposed to have committed suicide. His trunk bears numerous hotel marks, both of America and Europe.

## New Incorporations.

Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—The Gas and Oil company, Dennison, capital stock \$2,000; the Alden Oil company, Toledo, capital stock \$10,000; the Cleveland Tool and Supply company, Cleveland, capital stock \$20,000; the Acorn Buggy company, Cincinnati, capital stock \$25,000.

## Gas Supply Short.

Indianapolis, Jan. 25.—The cold wave has this city by the throat, the thermometer at the weather office registering 5 below zero at 7 p. m. The natural gas pressure was very low, and as all residents depend upon it for fuel there was great suffering. The weather conditions are similar all over the state.

## Old Fruit Dealer Assaulted.

Cincinnati, Jan. 25.—"Dago Mary" Forpanna, 78, a well known character among the business men and bankers in the bottoms, was nearly murdered by Ettore Fontanari, a Tyrolean, who stole \$1,800 in gold from the old woman and escaped, only to be caught.

## Postmaster's Shortage.

Jamestown, O., Jan. 25.—Owing to bad bookkeeping Postmaster Lucien Wilson was \$385 short in his accounts when the postoffice inspector called. His bondsman responded.

## Sued His Assailant.

Newark, O., Jan. 25.—J. E. Moore has filed a \$10,000 suit against William H. Kooch. Moore claims that last October Kooch assaulted him, seriously impairing his eyesight.

## Temperature Falling.

Cleveland, Jan. 25.—The cold wave swept down upon Cleveland and the temperature has been falling ever since. At 7 p. m. it was 4 degrees above zero.

## Carriage Factory Burned.

New York, Jan. 25.—Fire destroyed the carriage factory of Charles Grube at Rahway, N. J. Loss \$30,000.

## Ohio National Bank.

Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—The Ohio National bank, capital \$400,000, has been authorized to do business here.

## NOT SO BAD

Report of a Special Correspondent From Famine District in India.

London, Jan. 25.—The special reporter who is traveling through the famine districts in India, accompanying the governments party of inspection, sends a dispatch from Kolhapur. He says that the reports which have been sent to England and the United States of the acute famine said to exist in the southern Maharashtra states have been exaggerated, so far as his observation has extended. A scarcity of grain does indeed prevail in the extreme eastern portion of this region, but the people there were able to escape want by migrating, most of them, to the fertile Kancon plains and elsewhere, where the shortness of the grain supply is not felt.

Rice also is plentiful, and means and measures for the relief of the hungry are pronounced adequate where needed.

The Maharajah said that his state expected a famine every five years and therefore were not taken unawares or unprepared when it came. They were prepared, he said, to spend five lacs of rupees for relief in his territory.

The British resident was also interviewed and confirmed the statements of the Maharajah as to the situation, adding that the relief organization was most efficient in the Bombay presidency, and that the difficulties from famine and of securing and distributing relief were lighter than in former famines.

## Dormitory Destroyed.

Council Bluffs, Ia., Jan. 25.—Fire partially destroyed the boys' dormitory of the Christian Home Orphanage. One hundred boys were sleeping in the building when the fire broke out. All were rescued. The firemen had a terrible combat with the cold. Chief Templeton is badly frozen and Captain Auley and Driver Jones are also laid off by reason of frosting their extremities while attending the fire. Damage to the building \$2,000, with no insurance.

## Dr. Anstie Resigns.

Rochester, Jan. 25.—Rev. Dr. Henry Anstie, pastor of St. Luke's Episcopal church since 1866, announced to his congregation that he had accepted a call to the Church of St. Mathias of Philadelphia and tendered his resignation to take effect May 1.

## Statehouse Plans Approved.

Columbus, O., Jan. 25.—The state house commission has approved the plans for improving the state house. The usual commission allowed architects is 5 per cent, but is understood the board fixed the amount below this, 1 per cent.

## Bark Broken Up.

Cherbourg, France, Jan. 25.—The Norwegian bark Glimt, which foundered on the east side of the Isle of Pelee while bound from Pensacola, Fla., for Wismar, Germany, has broken up and her cargo is coming ashore.

## Police Force in Tangier.

Tangier, Jan. 25.—David N. Burke, United States consul general, at the request of the diplomatic body here, is compiling a scheme for the formation of a police force in Tangier.

## Used Gasoline.

Bucyrus, O., Jan. 25.—Mr. George Bethel of Galion by mistake used gasoline to kindle a fire and an explosion followed which wrecked the house and killed Bethel.

## MARKET REPORTS.

Grain and Stock Quotations For Jan. 25, New York.

Beef—Stock, \$9 50@10 00; extra meats, \$1 50, packed, \$2 00@2 50. Cut meats, \$1 50@2 00; pickled, \$1 50@2 00. Pork—Old, \$4 25; new, \$4 25. Pork—Old, \$4 25; new, \$4 25. Lard—\$10 50@11 00; clear, \$8 75@10 00.

Butter—Western dairy, 8@13; creamery, 13@20; factory, 10@14. Cheese—State large, 7@10; small, 7@10; part skims, 3@7; full skims, 2@3. Eggs—State and Pennsylvania, 18@20; western fresh, 14@18.

Wheat—No. 2, 22 1/2c. Corn—22 1/2c. Rye—45 1/2c. Oats—22 1/2c.

## Pittsburg.

Cattle—Prime, \$4 75@5 00; good, \$4 40@4 60; city, \$4 20@4 40; fair, \$3 80@4 10; common, \$3 50@3 75. Hogs—\$3 50@4 00; bulks, stags and cows, \$2 00@3 50. Hogs—Prime pigs, \$3 75@4 75; best medium and prime light, \$3 50@3 70; common to fat, \$3 40@3 65; heavy, \$3 45@3 55; roughs, \$2 25@3 15.

Sheep—Prime, \$3 50@4 00; good, \$3 50@3 80; fair, \$3 20@3 50; culls and common, \$3 50@3 75; choice lambs, \$4 00@5 10; common to good, \$3 75@4 75; veal calves, \$6 50@7 00.

## Buffalo.

Cattle—Good steers, \$4 10; stockers, \$3 50@3 60; bulks, \$2 75@3 50; good to choice veals, \$6 00@6 50; heavy fed calves, \$2 50@4 00.

Sheep and Lambs—Choice heavy lambs, \$5 25; fair to good, \$4 25@5 00; sheep, \$3 50@4 25.

Hogs—Yorkers and pigs, \$3 75@3 80; medium and heavy, \$3 50@3 60.

## Chicago.

Hogs—Light, \$3 50@3 52 1/2; mixed, \$3 30@3 50; heavy, \$3 20@3 47 1/2; rough, \$3 20@3 25.

Cattle—Quiet and nominally unchanged. Sheep—Market strong.

Wheat—No. 2, 22 1/2c. Corn—22 1/2c. Rye—45 1/2c. Oats—22 1/2c.

Wheat—No. 2, 22 1/2c. Corn—22 1/2c. Rye—45 1/2c. Clover—\$5 80.

Highest of all in Leavening Strength.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report.

# Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

## CUBAN WAR.

Reports of Skirmishes in the Province of Pinar del Rio.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Captain General Weyler was encamped at Bolondron, in Matanzas province, and then he continued his march.

A number of skirmishes have occurred in Pinar del Rio, Havana, Matanzas and Santa Clara provinces, the Spanish columns fighting a number of insurgent bands and taking their camps, with four prefectures, arms effects and documents.

The insurgents left 37 killed, among them being three prefects, and lost four prisoners.

On Jan. 22 the insurgents attacked the village of Bainoa, Havana province, six of the residents being wounded.

The battalion of Lealtad has made a reconnaissance of the Jaruco district and has gathered in 900 cattle. Colonel De Bosch, during a reconnaissance at Jaca, in Pinar del Rio province, destroyed 200 huts and brought in 27 families to the town. Six insurgents were killed.

The report heretofore circulated that the insurgents had dynamited and burned the magnificent tobacco plantation of San Lino, in the district of Cienfuegos, is untrue.

## Insurgents Are Restless.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Lieutenant Colonel Diez Vicario, with the 300 of the battalion Espana and local guerrilla force of 40 men under Lieutenant Mendez, set out from Memagua, near Havana, and at the farm of Volcan met an insurgent band. The guerrilla force attacked the insurgents and in a hand to hand fight Lieutenant Mendez received two rifle wounds, but killed his antagonist. Three of the guerrillas were seriously wounded. The insurgents did not await the coming of the column, but when it arrived upon their position it was found that they had left 32 killed, having carried off many wounded.

## They Don't Credit It.

Madrid, Jan. 25.—The reported attempt of the insurgents in Cuba to capture Captain General Weyler is declared her to be unfounded.

## Only a Few Left.

Havana, Jan. 25.—Captain General Weyler declares that there are only a rebels left in Havana and Matanzas provinces and that they can easily be dispersed.

## CRITICALLY ILL.

The Condition of Senator James Z. George Considered Dangerous.

Washington, Jan. 25.—United States Senator James Z. George of Mississippi is dangerously ill from heart trouble at the Garfield hospital in this city, and owing to his advanced age his friends are very apprehensive of the outcome.

Two granddaughters, Miss Hemingway and Mr. George, his private secretary, are with him, while his daughter, Mrs. Henderson, and his sons, have been summoned to his bedside from their homes in Mississippi. For some months the senator has been suffering from this same trouble, and he was unable to be in Washington during the session of congress in December.

Less than three weeks ago, while still very ill, he came to the city and at once placed himself in the care of Dr. Bernman, who, with Dr. Fry, advised him to go to the hospital for treatment. He has been there since that time.

Senator George, who is now in his seventy-first year, has served as a member of the United States senate for nearly 16 years, and the term for which he was elected expires March 3, 1899. He was a soldier in the Mexican and civil wars, serving on the Confederate side, and is a well known lawyer.

## Another Ohio Man.

St. Louis, Jan. 25.—Captain Henry King, chief editorial writer of the paper, has been appointed to succeed the late Joseph B. McWhorter as editor of the St. Louis Globe Democrat. Captain King has been in editorial charge of the paper for the last two years. No change will be made in the policy or style of the paper. Captain Henry King was born at Salem, O. in 1841.

## Shot in Texas.

Austin, Tex., Jan. 25.—A cold wave struck this section and increased in velocity until night, when a drizzling rain began which is freezing as it falls, covering everything with ice. Reports from stock ranges in the west of the state say that much apprehension is felt of severe loss, as many herds are without shelter.

## His Request Not Heeded.

West Union, O., Jan. 25.—Alexander Waters, an eccentric old soldier, made a request shortly before his death that when dressed for burial he be robed in a soldier's uniform and that the funeral procession be headed by a life and drum corps. His instructions, however, were not followed.

## ALL LEFT TO MR. GAGE.

He May Accept a Cabinet Position if Offered to Him.

Chicago, Jan. 25.—A meeting of the directors of the First National bank, of which Lyman J. Gage is president, was held to decide as to whether the business of the institution would permit Mr. Gage's withdrawal to accept the treasury portfolio in President-elect McKinley's cabinet, should the place be offered to him. Some opposition to Mr. Gage's acceptance developed, but it was finally decided to leave the matter entirely to Mr. Gage. When interviewed on the matter Mr. Gage said he had not yet decided upon his course.

## Another Body Found.

New York, Jan. 25.—Another body has been found on the beach at Quogue, L. I., from the wreck of the Nahum Chapin. It was discovered almost abreast of where the schooner went to pieces on Thursday morning. The body is believed to be that of either First Mate A. E. Davis or Second Mate L. A. Moddock. The body was but partly clad and the face was disfigured.

## Who Owns Chicago?

Danville, Ky., Jan. 25.—Dr. D. C. Tucker of Danville has been informed of the discovery of titles to valuable real estate in Chicago which belonged to the late Beriah Magoffin at the time of his death, and unknown to his heirs. Beriah Magoffin was the war governor of Kentucky, and was at one time considered the wealthiest man in the state.

## Lynched by Colored People.

Tallahassee, Jan. 25.—Pierce Taylor, a young negro, who attempted an assault upon Miss Emma Anthon, was taken from the jail by a mob and hanged to a tree in the jail yard. Taylor had confessed to the crime. A dozen men, most of them negroes, went to the jail, and at the point of a revolver secured from the cook the keys to the outer gate of the jail.

## Only Eighteen Below.

St. Paul, Jan. 25.—The coldest weather of the winter thus far was experienced in this section, the mercury being away down in the minus figures, from 20 to 30 degrees below, thermometers varying in different parts of the city. At 7 p. m. the weather bureau's official record in this city gave 18 below.

## Received No Bidders.

Coshocton, O., Jan. 25.—Captain E. L. Lybarger of the state board of public works and Charles McCracken of the canal commission offered for sale the lands and properties known as the Walhonding canal, extending from this place to Cavallo, 20 miles. It was offered as a whole, but attracted no bidders.

## Bank Reports Wanted.

Washington, Jan. 23.—Comptroller of the Currency Eckels has sent a letter to all governors asking them to recommend that the legislatures of the several states pass a law requiring state banks, savings banks, etc., to make a complete report to a designated state official at the date



## PUZZLERS IN COURT.

POINTS THAT HAVE KEPT THE LAWYERS GUESSING.

Curious Questions Asked in Courts of Law. All Counsellors Contribute a Share of What Would Make an Interesting Volume—Several Examples.

An interesting volume might be written on the curious points of law that are constantly arising in the courts. The most expert lawyers and judges are frequently puzzled by the novel situations in which they are placed.

One of the most curious points of law on record arose recently in a court at Jersey, in America. The question was whether eggs, after reaching a certain stage of incubation, were to be regarded as eggs or chickens. After quarrelling about the matter for some time, counsel offered to break one of the eggs to satisfy the law that it contained a chicken, in which case, of course, the eggs would have been considerably enhanced in value, but there was a general demur to this suggestion, and the justice reserved his decision till he had consulted his colleagues. The result had not come to hand at the time of writing.

A remarkable case in France excited a great deal of attention some time ago. A gentleman dining on the terrace of a Marseilles restaurant let a bank note fall into his soup. He laid it down on the table to dry and a gust of wind blew it away. A passing dog swallowed the note, and the gentleman detained the animal, whose collar happened to bear his master's name. Indignant at his loss, the owner of the note sued the dog's master for 100 francs, the value of the note. There was much legal hair splitting, but at length the court ordered the owner of the dog to pay the money.

Another French case was that against a Paris hairdresser, who was sued by a lady for £80, being the price of her damaged locks. The fair claimant had used the hairdresser's wash, which was said to restore fallen locks, but the result in this case was to burn the hair off completely. The point was the liability of the hairdresser, and the court awarded the lady £8.

Applications for injunctions often raise curious points. Not long ago an injunction was granted to restrain an officer in the life guards from keeping horses in a London drawing room, the ground of objection being the noise which the animals made, which annoyed the neighbors. The offending officer is now in a lunatic asylum.

There was a fight not long ago in one of the London courts between a barrel organ and a piano. An injunction being claimed to restrain a gentleman from keeping an organ. It seemed that the offender was annoyed by his next door neighbor's piano, and to avenge himself he obtained a barrel organ, which he played at all times of the day. The question of the "liberty of the subject," of course, came up, but the court decided that, if an Englishman's house is his castle, it is not a fit place for a barrel organ that never stops, and the organ received strict instructions to remain silent, on the ground that the owner evidently intended to create a nuisance.

The market value of a cough was the question submitted to the Birmingham county court. A barrister sued a railway company for £50 for disco: lost suffered by smoking being allowed in a waiting room at a station and in non-smoking carriages. The smoking aggravated the barrister's cough, and he was awarded £10.

A queer point arose in the revision court at Nottingham. While the court was sitting a young collier named Allcock killed his wife in the most deliberate manner and afterward confessed his crime. An application was made that Allcock's name should be struck off the register. "Why?" queried the barrister, receiving the answer, "Because he is a murderer." "That remains to be proved," said the barrister, and the name remained on the roll.

The finding of lost property has often given rise to curious points of law. A workman who found a valuable ring in a London theater claimed the return of the ring from the proprietors, who had taken possession of it. The court, however, rejected his claim, as the ring had been picked up while the man was fulfilling his duties as a servant. At first sight this decision appears to be inconsistent with that arrived at some years ago in a case in which a chimney sweep sued a jeweler for a precious stone. The sweep had found a brooch on his rounds, which he took to the jeweler, who extracted a precious stone and substituted a worthless imitation. On this being discovered the jeweler replied to the sweep's demand for the return of his stone that the stone did not belong to the sweep, as he had found it, the inference being that he could, therefore, steal it with impunity. The court, however, held otherwise, and the sweep recovered his jewel.

Eastern superstition gave rise to a singular argument in a Chinese court not long ago. A Chinaman had been sent to prison, and, according to custom, the authorities proceeded to cut off his pigtail, whereupon the prisoner applied for an injunction on the ground that without his pigtail he could not enter the kingdom of heaven. After much legal quibbling the court decided that there is no religion in prison, and that the prisoner must share the fate of his comrades, whatever the result in the world to come.—London Tit-Bits.

The Episode Closed. He is a young lawyer, and she lived in the west end. They were to have been married in a month. The other day they fell so quarrelling over the telephone. She was quarrelling. He was angry. Finally she called him a b-b-brute and said that he could consider the engagement off.

"All right," said he, and then he "rang off," as they say in telephone parlance. And she—well, she returned the ring.—Airway Journal.

## GRANT ROUGHS IT.

He Slept in a Pigeon After the Battle of the Wilderness.

The general and staff bivouacked upon the ground. The night was quite chilly, and a couple of fires were lighted to add to our comfort. General Grant lay down with his officers beside one of the fires without any covering. When asleep, as aid quietly spread an overcoat over him. For about four hours we all kept turning over every few minutes so as to get warmed on both sides, imitating with our bodies the diurnal motion of the earth as it exposes its sides alternately to the heat of the sun. When daylight broke it was seen that a low board structure close to which the general in chief had lain down was a pigeon, but its former occupants had disappeared and were probably at that time nourishing the stomachs of the cavalry troopers of the invading army. Unfortunately the odors of the place had not taken their departure with the pigs, but remained to add to the discomfort of the bivouackers. Sheridan's cavalry had had a fight at this place the afternoon before, in which he had defeated the opposing force, and the ground in the vicinity, strewn with the dead, offered ample evidence of the severity of the struggle.

At daylight on the morning of the 8th active operations were in progress throughout the columns. General Sheridan had ordered his cavalry to move by different roads to seize the bridges crossing the Potomac. General Meade modified these orders and directed a portion of the cavalry to move in front of Warren's infantry on the Spottsylvania Court House road. The enemy were felling trees and placing other obstacles in the way in order to impede the movement, and the cavalry was afterward withdrawn and the infantry directed to open the way.

About sunrise General Grant, after taking off his coat and shaking it to rid it of some of the dust in which he had lain down, shared with the staff officers some soldiers' rations and then seated himself on the ground by the roadside to take his morning smoke.—General Horace Porter in Century.

## WALES' GOOD NATURE.

It Averted Threatened Trouble During His Canadian Tour.

Stephen Fiske describes the Prince of Wales' visit to America in the Ladies' Home Journal and relates these interesting incidents of his tour through Canada: "The Catholics had gained a little victory over the stern Duke of Newcastle at Quebec, and now the Orangemen demanded to be allowed to present addresses to the prince and to be received separately from their Catholic fellow citizens. The duke consulted with Governor General Head and refused to permit this distinction. At Kingston an Orange demonstration was prepared, and the royal party did not land from the steamer. The Orangemen chartered another steamer and pursued the prince to Brockton, but again he was not allowed to go on shore. At Coburg a party of 50 Canadian gentlemen took the horses from his carriage and drew him through the pretty hamlet. At Toronto the mayor apologized for the display of Orange flags. The prince was booed and hissed when he attended church, and serious riots were feared.

"All trouble was averted, however, by the good humor of the prince himself. He was taking a drive with the duke, and the Orangemen hastily hung a banner across the road so that the royal party had to drive under it. Newcastle was indignant and ordered the coachman to turn back; but, lo, another Orange banner had been hung to cut off the retreat. Then the prince laughed heartily, took off his hat to the flag and was cheered by the Orangemen. However, the duke was not mollified, and the journey to Niagara falls was expedited. The prince first saw the great falls on Sept. 15. A number of riding horses had been provided by the Canadian government, and he mounted at once and rode to view the falls from various points."

## Cases of Kleptomania.

That plenty of genuine cases of kleptomania undoubtedly exist is well known to both legal and medical experts. There was, for instance, the case of a not very long deceased nobleman who frequently pocketed his hostess' spoons at a dinner party, and whose pockets were invariably searched by his man on his return, with a view to prompt restitution.

In another case a lady who was quite rational upon other points was discovered to have 15 bags concealed about her, in which were over 1,100 little articles which she had stolen and concealed, although nearly everyone was absolutely worthless. A clergyman has been known to steal Bibles under the impression that he was thereby propagating the gospel. Another gentleman, sane in other respects, invariably stole the towels from any hotel he stopped at while traveling and returned them when he got home, and, oldest of all, there has been a case of a man who would never eat food which he had not stolen. He was a man of means, and his personal attendant used to hide his meals, so that he might think he himself had stolen them, in order to induce him to eat.—Lady's Pictorial.

## One Kind of Business.

Bystander—Wasn't that a pretty stiff price you asked that man for those shoes?

Storekeeper—Yes; that's business. They're not good for anything, so of course he won't come again. Therefore we might as well get as much as we can out of him.—Boston Transcript.

The bite of the mosquito would scarcely be noticed were it not for the fact that the insect injects into the wound an acrid juice, which causes the itching and painful sensation.

The myrtle plant has always been regarded as an emblem of love. Among the Greeks and Romans it was planted to consecrate.

## Cripple

The iron grasp of scrofula has no mercy upon its victims. This demon of the blood is often not satisfied with causing dreadful sores, but racks the body with the pains of rheumatism until Hood's Sarsaparilla cures.

"Nearly four years ago I became afflicted with scrofula and rheumatism.

Running sores broke out on my thighs. Pieces of bone came out and an operation was contemplated. I had rheumatism in my legs, drawn up out of shape. I lost appetite, could not sleep. I was a perfect wreck. I continued to grow worse and finally gave up the doctor's treatment to

take Hood's Sarsaparilla. Soon appetite came back; the sores commenced to heal. My limbs straightened out and I threw away my crutches. I am now stout and hearty and am farming, whereas four years ago I was a cripple. I gladly recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla." URBAN HAMMOND, Table Grove, Illinois.

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## THEIR DEADLY FIRE.

THE AMERICAN RIFLEMEN AT THE BATTLE OF NEW ORLEANS.

A Description of the Engagement by General Jackson—A Letter From "Old Hickory"—How Pakenham's Veterans Were Defeated by Frontiersmen.

In The Century William Hugh Roberts has an article entitled "Napoleon's Interest in the Battle of New Orleans." In this is quoted a hitherto unpublished letter written by General Jackson to Mr. James Monroe. A portion of the letter follows:

There was a very heavy fog on the river that morning, and the British had formed and were moving before I knew it. The disposition of the riflemen was very simple. They were told off in No. 1 and 2. No. 1 was to fire first, then step back and let No. 2 shoot while he reloaded. About 600 yards from the riflemen there was a great drainage canal running back from the Mississippi river to the swamp in the rear of the tilled land on which we were operating. Along this canal the British formed, under the fire of the few artillery pieces I had near enough to them to get their range. But the instant I saw them I said to Coffee, whom I directed to hurry to his line, which was to be first attacked: "By—, we have got them! They are ours!" Coffee dashed forward, and, riding along his line, called out, "Don't shoot till you can see their belt buckles!" The British were formed in mass, well closed up, and about two companies front.

The British, thus formed, moved on at a quick step, without firing a shot, to within 100 yards of the kneeling riflemen, who were holding their fire till they could see the belt buckles of their enemies. The British advance was executed as though they had been on parade. They marched shoulder to shoulder, with the step of veterans, as they were. At 100 yards distance from our line the order was given: "Extend column front! Double quick, march! Charge!" With bayonets at the charge, they came on as a run. I own it was an anxious moment. I well knew the charging column was made up of the picked troops of the British army. They had been trained by the duke himself, were commanded by his brother-in-law and had successfully held off the ablest of Napoleon's marshals in the Spanish campaign. My riflemen had never seen such an attack, nor had they ever before fought white men. The morning, too, was damp. Their powder might not burn well. "God help us!" I muttered, watching the rapidly advancing line. Seventy, 60, 50, finally 40 yards, were they from the silent kneeling riflemen. All of my men that I could see was their long rifles rested on the logs before them. They obeyed their orders well. Not a shot was fired until the redcoats were within 40 yards. I heard Coffee's voice as he roared out: "Now, men, aim for the center of the cross belts! Fire!" A second after the order a crackling, blazing flash ran all along our line. The smoke hung so heavily in the misty morning air that I could not see what had happened. I called Tom Overton and Abner Duncan of my staff, and we galloped toward Coffee's line. In a few seconds after the first fire there came another sharp, ringing volley. As I came within 150 yards of Coffee the smoke lifted enough for me to make out what was happening.

The British were falling back in a confused, disorderly mass, and the entire first ranks of their column were blown away. For 200 yards in our front the ground was covered with a mass of writhing, wounded, dead and dying redcoats. By the time the rifles were wiped the British line was reformed, and on it came again. This time they were led by General Pakenham in person, gallantly mounted and riding as though he was on parade. Just before he got within range of Coffee's line I heard a single rifle shot from a group of country carts we had been using, about 175 yards distant, and a moment thereafter I saw Pakenham reel and pitch out of his saddle. I have always believed he fell from the bullet of a freeman of color who was a famous rifle shot and came from the Atakapas region of Louisiana. The second advance was precisely like the first in its ending. In five volleys the 1,500 or more riflemen killed and wounded 2,117 British soldiers, two-thirds of them killed dead or mortally wounded. I did not know where General Pakenham was lying, or I should have sent to him or gone in person to offer any service in my power to render.

I was told he lived two hours after he was hit. His wound was directly through the liver and bowels. General Keene, I hear, was killed. They sent a flag to me, asking leave to gather up their wounded and bury their dead, which, of course, I granted. I was told by a wounded officer that the rank and file absolutely refused to make a third charge. "We have no chance with such shooting as these Americans do," they said.

A Sudden Increase. "I tell you it takes a burglary to make a man rich."

"You mean poor, don't you?"

"No; I mean rich."

"In what way?"

"Well, I have been reading about the value of the goods stolen from Singer's house, and I find that he has lost more than he ever had."—Chicago Post.

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S. F. Fritz, of 677 Sedgwick street, Chicago, says: "I had a severe cough which settled on my lungs. I tried a number of advertised remedies and also placed myself under treatment of several physicians, with no benefit. I was recommended to try Foley's Honey and Tar. With little expectation of getting relief, I purchased a bottle. I had taken but few doses when I felt greatly improved; I was enabled to sleep, spitting of blood ceased, and by the time I had taken the second bottle I was entirely well. It saved my life." H. F. Vortkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets.

There are 3,037 knots of ocean distance between Cherbourg and Fire Island.

In many parts of Central and South America sensitive plants are so numerous that the coarse of a man or animal through the undergrowth may for an hour be traced by the wilted appearance of the foliage.

Kill the Catarrh microbe and you cure Catarrh. These parasites nest deep in the tissues and folds of the olfactory membrane, and are difficult to reach and kill; but Brazilian Balm will utterly destroy them if used persistently.

Microbe, as directed. It also destroys the Hay Fever germ in a few days. Use full strength, or nearly so, for Hay Fever. Cure permanent.

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## GRANT'S NAME.

How He Came to Adopt "U. S." as His Initials.

Up to the start for West Point, Grant had been Hiram Ulysses, or H. Ulysses Grant. The young traveler required a trunk, and Thomas Walker, a local "genius," was the man to make it. He did so, and, to finish it off, he traced on the cover in big brass tacks the initials "H. U. G." James Marshall, Ulysses' cousin, went to help him carry the new trunk home. Ulysses looked at the big, glaring letters. "I won't have that so," he said. "It spells 'hug.' The boys would plague me about it." And he thereupon shifted his middle name and became Ulysses H. Grant, and so he went forth into the world.

He registered at Roe's hotel, West Point, on the 29th of May, as "U. H. Grant," and the same day reported to the adjutant, George G. Waggaman, deposited \$48 and signed his name Ulysses Hiram Grant. His name as reported from Washington, however, was U. S. Grant, and the error arose in this way: The Hon. Thomas Hamer received the letter of Jesse Grant only the day before the close of his term, and, being much hurried, sat down at once and wrote to Secretary of War Poinsett, asking for the appointment of his neighbor's son. He knew the boy's name to be Ulysses, and, inferring that his middle name was Simpson, so filled in the application, and thus it stood when Ulysses faced the adjutant.

He asked to have it changed, but was told it was impossible without the consent of the secretary of war.

"Very well," he said. "I came here to enter the military academy, and enter I shall. An initial more or less does not matter." He was known to the government thereafter as U. S. Grant.—Hamlin Garland in McClure's.

## Prince and Peasant.

Prince Christian of Denmark, had he been only a king instead of a prince, would certainly outlive the story of Alfred of old and the cakes. One day he had to review some troops at Bierre, a country town of small dimensions. Riding home, tired and thirsty, he stopped at a farmhouse to beg a drink. The old farmer's wife made him welcome and enter. As she was at the moment pan-cake making, she asked him if he would like some. "Very much, indeed," replied the prince, and soon he was comfortably seated, enjoying his humble fare at the kitchen table.

Having finished his meal, he asked the old dame how much he owed her. "Nothing at all," was the answer. On his persisting that he would prefer paying, she patted his shoulder affectionately, saying: "You are a soldier, my son, and soldiers are always 'hard up.' I never take anything from them." He suggested he was not quite so "hard up" as the generality of them. "Oh, I know better!" and with a knowing wink and a nod she turned to her pan-cake making. "It is quite true, good mother," said the prince, laughing heartily, "for, you see, my grandfather happens to be the king." "What?" cried his astonished hostess, dropping her whisk and nearly upsetting the frying pan in her fright. A second or two she gazed at him speechlessly, then remarked naively, "I should have asked you into the parlor, shouldn't I?"

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## SHERIFF'S SALE.

Ex. Doc. 9. Case No. 862. Page 26  
The First National Bank of Lima, Ohio, Plaintiff, vs. Allen Cosman, Defendant.

By virtue of an order of sale issued from the Court of Common Pleas of Allen County, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at the east door of the Court House in Lima, Allen County, Ohio, on

SATURDAY, JANUARY 20th, A. D. 1897. Between the hours of one o'clock and four o'clock p. m., the following described lands and tenements, situate on Second Street in the City of Lima, Allen County, State of Ohio, and described as follows, to-wit: In lot number thirty seven hundred and thirty-six—8736—in Hughes' Sub-division of lots in Hughes' Second Addition to the City of Lima, in said County and State. Appraised at \$800.00. Terms of sale—Cash.

AARON FISHER, Sheriff, Allen County, Ohio. Lima, Ohio, December 24th, 1896. H. L. Brice, plaintiff's attorney.

## Assignee's Sale of Real Estate.

In pursuance of an order of the Probate Court of Allen County, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public auction on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 1897, at one o'clock p. m., at the east door of the court house in said county and state, the following described real estate, to-wit:

A part of the east half of the northwest quarter of section twenty nine (29), township three (3) south, range seven (7) east, described as follows: Beginning at a point







# THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT

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LIMA, OHIO.



Mark Twain, the great American humorist, after having made two continents laugh, and by his wit, ability and industry making a fortune, invested the major portion of it in the Webster Publishing house and lost it when that concern failed. He is now in London, writing a book and eking out a scanty subsistence while he endeavors to retrieve his lost fortune.

Chicago has 8,000 families who are to-day actually suffering the pangs of hunger because they have no money with which to buy bread. And yet the scarce money people say "continue the gold standard, make money scarcer and dearer." A sufficiency of currency to properly carry on the business of the country would prevent the terrible suffering now being endured by cold, hungry people who have no work and can get none.

Beginning Jan. 1 of this year the city of Glasgow levies no municipal taxes, the revenue from the water department, street cars and gas being sufficient to meet all the city expenses. The cost of water, gas and street transportation is likewise less in Glasgow than in any first class city in the world.

According to our vice consul general in Mexico, that country is not only one of the coming coffee localities of the world, but it is also a coming tobacco country. Its extent, moreover, is probably 100 times that of the Cuban tobacco region, and the quality is equal to the very highest grade produced in Cuba in its best days. The soil is so deep as to be practically inexhaustible. If these facts are as stated, why should not the tobacco men of the United States take steps to control that region?

Stricken India.

The extent of the famine in India is appalling. Millions are suffering for food, and this will continue until the end of March, and in some localities until the end of June. At the present time there are fully 1,500,000 on the relief list, and this number is constantly being added to. The famine will cost the Indian treasury at least \$25,000,000.

In addition to the suffering from famine a deadly plague, called the 'bubonic disease,' is raging frightfully. The pestilence is described as similar to the black death, which devastated Europe in the middle ages. It then actually depopulated parts of India, as they did fair to be now. It first appeared in China, then spread over India and Asia and finally crossed to Europe, entering Italy,

from which it extended over the entire country finally reaching England and sweeping away 100,000 persons in London alone. Before it subsided it carried off one-fourth of the population of Europe, or 25,000,000 people. While the plague now afflicting India is less deadly, it has several symptoms in common with the medieval scourge.

Of course the cry of relief from the stricken country has not gone unheeded, and more than \$20,000,000 will be raised for the sufferers. The Prince of Wales donated \$1,250, and the queen gave a similar sum, but William Waldorf Astor generously contributed \$10,000.

## The Arbitration Treaty.

The provisions of the arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain are quite simple. There is to be a special tribunal appointed for the settlement of each and every controversy as it may arise. When the tribunal fails to choose an umpire, the king of Norway and Sweden is to appoint one. A decision of a majority of the tribunal shall be final and without appeal except in cases involving national honor or territorial integrity. In case anything of this kind arises, it will be submitted to a special tribunal of six, three from each country, without an umpire to cast a deciding vote. If four members of the tribunal agree, their award shall be final unless protested against within three months, and if five members agree there can be no further appeal. In case of a tie vote there shall be no recourse to war until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited.

The treaty is to last five years, and until that time neither party can withdraw it. At the end of that time it can be terminated by either party on one year's notice. Of course the treaty continues until it is thus terminated. Let us hope there will be no thought of abrogating it on either side.

## Powers of a Coroner.

Heretofore the office of coroner has been purely a local one, like that of the assessor and tax collector. Now, however, Attorney General Monnett of the state of Ohio declares officially, as a result of his legal investigations, that a county coroner can hold inquests in any part of the state of Ohio.

This decision, rendered a few days ago at Columbus, elevates the coroner's office from a local and county affair to almost the dignity of a state office. The question of a coroner's powers was decided at the request of a coroner named Herbst. Recently a Columbus physician, Dr. E. J. Wilson, called upon Coroner Herbst and asked him if he had the authority to go out of the county to make an inquest.

Dr. Wilson is an examiner for a New York life insurance company. The company had reason to believe that a man who died in Columbus recently and who carried a large amount of insurance on his life had committed suicide in order that his family might have the benefit of the policies he had taken out while he was in good circumstances financially. He had a large and expensive family, the doctor said, and one accustomed to the luxuries of life. In his straitened circumstances the supposed suicide was not able to provide for them as he wished and therefore sacrificed himself to help them.

Coroner Herbst did not know whether he had authority to go out of the county to hold an inquest, though the man had died in his county.

The matter was referred to Attorney General Monnett, who at once said that the coroner had power to go anywhere in the state. Columbus, the home of Coroner Herbst, being in Franklin county, and the suicide having been buried in Fairfield county, necessitate a journey for the Columbus coroner, who goes outside his own territory for the first time to hold a legal inquest.

## Is Ireland Overtaxed?

The British parliament, which assembled Jan. 19, is likely to have a lively time. A committee known as the financial relations commission of the house of commons has been investigating the fiscal transactions between England and Ireland. It has reported that the official tables conclusively demonstrate that during the past 40 years Ireland has been overtaxed the enormous sum of £2,750,000 a year. In consequence they claim that Ireland is not only entitled to liberation from future taxation to that extent, but she is in equity entitled to the return of at least \$400,000,000. This report has naturally worked up the British politicians of all parties to a state of feverish excitement almost equal to that when Gladstone sprung his home rule surprise upon the country. It is not likely that Ireland will get the rebate recommended, but she is likely to be exempted from future overtaxation. That some change for the better in the condition of Ireland's affairs is necessary seems to be admitted by Tory as well as Nationalist and landlord Unionist. Her population has dwindled to something like 4,500,000 people. During the year just closed she lost 50,000 people by emigration, most of them coming to the United States. If this thing continues much longer, nobody will be left but the aged and decrepit, for it is the brawn and vigor of the country that usually leave it for a place where social conditions are more favorable.

Letters posted in New York will reach the Barbados eight days later.

## HELEN KELLER.

The Manner in Which She Was Taught to Speak and to Read Speech.

Helen Keller is a household name both in America and foreign lands. She is blind as well as deaf. That the walls of silence and darkness which shut her from the world have been broken down, that her soul has been set free and the seal of silence taken from her lips, seems miraculous to those who know not how it was done. The limits of this article will permit only the briefest outline of her story.

Rendered both deaf and blind at 19 months by severe illness, she passed the first seven years of her life in silence, darkness and ignorance. Who could have suspected the exquisite soul imprisoned in that mute and darkened body? A bright, patient, loving woman came, and the miracle began.

There was only one possible avenue of approach to the beleaguered soul. The sense of touch remained, and to that the teacher, Miss Annie M. Sullivan, addressed her efforts. Through finger spelling the child at length obtained the idea of language, and with this key other doors could be unlocked. Having naturally a fine mind, she learned rapidly when once started and developed a phenomenal memory.

While Helen received information only through spelling and in limited amount, she never forgot. To tell her something was like writing it in a book. When you wished the fact again months or even years afterward, you had only to ask for it. But later, as she began to read books, to meet more people and to receive impressions through more channels and in larger numbers, her memory ceased to be so absolutely reliable.

Until she was 11 years of age her only means of communication was by finger spelling. Then, at her own urgent request, she was given lessons in speech by Miss Fuller, principal of the Horace Mann school. The rapidity with which she acquired the ability to speak was unprecedented. She soon abandoned finger spelling as a means of expression and has ever since used speech alone.

But others still had to communicate with her by their fingers. She then expressed a strong wish to learn to read the lips by touching them with her fingers. For the purpose of attempting this difficult task and to get special training in speech she came to the Wright-Humason school in New York city. During the two years that she remained there she succeeded in acquiring the power of understanding people when they spoke to her, and at the same time pursued regular courses of study in arithmetic, history, physical geography, French and German. She has read much of the best literature and is very intelligent on the topics of the day. Her own speech is now excellent, and she has entered a girls' school in Cambridge, Mass., where she is taking a course preparatory for Radcliffe college.

When being spoken to, she places her index finger lightly upon the lips, while the other fingers rest upon the cheek, the middle one touching the nose. Her thumb is upon the larynx. This position gives her the greatest possible information concerning the elements of which speech is composed.—John Dutton Wright in Century.

## Why He Did Not Start.

A lazy man is seldom so very lazy as not to be able to invent some excuse for his inactivity. Harper's Round Table tells a story in point.

Patrick was the captain of a schooner that plied between New York and Haverstraw on the Hudson. One day his schooner was loaded with bricks, ready to start for New York, but Patrick gave no sign of any intention to get under way. Instead of that, he sat on deck smoking a pipe.

The owner of the brickyard, who was also the owner of the schooner, and who had reasons for wishing the bricks landed in New York at the earliest possible moment, came hurrying on board and demanded of the captain why he did not set sail. "Shure, your honor," said Patrick, "there's no wind."

"No wind! Why, what's the matter with you? There's Lawson's schooner under sail, going down the river now."

"Yes, I've been watchin' her, but it's no use my gettin' under way. She's got the wind now, and, faith, there isn't enough of it for two."

## Air Used by a Human Being.

Dr. Radcliffe Hall makes the following interesting calculation on the amount of air a human being of the average size and proportions will consume in the space of one minute when in repose, and also when in the different degrees of activity. When at rest, we consume 500 cubic inches of air per minute, if we walk at the rate of one mile an hour, we use 800; two miles, 1,000; three miles, 1,200; four miles an hour, 2,300. If we start out and run six miles in an hour, we will consume 3,000 cubic inches of air during every minute of that time.—St. Louis Republic.

## THE RETIRED BURGLAR.

His Most Unexpected Recovery of a Long Lost Dog.

"Speaking of watching," said the retired burglar, "I never owned a watchdog, but I did once own a jolly little mongrel dog that we called sometimes Nibs, but mostly Nibsy, a lively, sensitive little fellow, but no watchdog. You might have played a brass band outside, and he'd never hear it, but let anybody that he knew walk across the floor, and he'd wag his tail in his sleep."

"Well, after we'd had Nibsy a number of years we lost him. He just disappeared one day and didn't come back, and we didn't know whether he'd been run over by a train of cars or strayed away and got lost, or whether somebody had picked him up and carried him off, or what was the matter, but he didn't come back, and we missed him very much because we all liked Nibsy."

"Now, maybe you can guess what happened. One morning early, about 2 or half past 2, some months after that, as I was moving slowly in the dark across a room on the second floor of a house that I had called at some 50 miles from where I lived, I felt the legs of a small dog thrown against mine. I couldn't see the dog at all, but it was standing on its hind legs and resting its fore legs against me, and I could tell by the movement of them that he was wagging his tail violently. It was Nibsy, of course. He'd known my tread, soft as it was, and woke up to receive me."

"Well, you know, glad as I was to find Nibsy, I'd rather not have found him right there, because he was almost certain to make trouble for me. He began to whine with joy the first thing, and then he gave a little yelp. That was just what I was afraid of. He didn't want to make any trouble for me, but that one yelp was enough. A man in the bed sits up and pulls a string and turns on a light and says:

"Now, what's the matter?"

"And I puts up a great polar bluff and says, 'You swiped my dog, and I've come to get him.'"

"Swiped nothing," he says. 'I'll swipe you in a minute,' and he wasn't slow in getting at it either. He was getting out of bed and coming for me all the time he was talking, and a good healthy, powerful looking man he was too. But Nibsy was bright. Nibsy made just one dive at the man's feet, but that was enough to stop him until I'd got turned and started, and a minute later I was going down the road, with Nibsy coming on behind."—New York Sun.

## Copper From Green Water.

One of the most interesting sights in the great mining town of Butte is the process by which copper is caught from the emerald colored water that flows from the Anaconda and St. Lawrence mines. It is estimated that this water, which for four or five years went to waste, is now bringing the Anaconda company \$30,000 a month at a cost of about \$1,000 a month.

At the present time several acres of ground are covered with wooden vats. These are filled with all the old scrap iron they can hold. It has proved a splendid scheme for disposing of the tons and tons of old iron the company has accumulated for years. Old hoisting cables, water pipe, wheelbarrows, railroad iron—in fact, any old thing that consists of tin or iron—is appropriated to this service.

It is said for every pound of iron put into a vat a pound of copper is produced. Where the water first attacks the iron, the copper absorbs the iron completely within three weeks. After the precipitation is effected the water is drawn off and the slummy copper is transferred to another tank, where the water is further drained off. These latter vats hold about 15 tons of the copper, which now has the appearance of a clayish substance. This is sacked into packages of about 100 pounds. When in this shape, it is sent to the smelters in this city.

The product carries an average of 80 per cent pure copper. The iron remaining in it makes a fine flux, and when mixed with other smelting ore it is said to bring the ore up to a value of about \$800 a ton.

The water from the mines is the most profitable product of the Anaconda Copper Mining company.—Anaconda (Mon.) Recorder.

## The Unicorn.

The unicorn was one of the fabled monsters of antiquity. It was, according to a summary of the opinions of several of the old time writers, a beast about the size of a common horse, but with very short legs. The people of the middle ages believed in the existence of three kinds of unicorns—the magnificent white unicorn, which had a purple face and blue eyes and a single horn a yard in length; the elgisioner, which resembled a gigantic deer and had a very sharp horn growing from the middle of the forehead; and the monoceros, or common unicorn. The white unicorn's horn was of three different colors—white at the lower part, black as ebony in the middle and red at the point. Common unicorns were said to have had horns about 18 inches in length, but so strong that they could easily kill an elephant.—St. Louis Republic.

## Foiled Again.

"Ah!" said Mr. Knight Starr, the emotional tragedian, as he came in sight of a farmhouse. "Mayhap this worthy peasant will give some refreshment for the inner man. What, he, there!"

The worthy peasant gazed at the tragedian for a moment and answered, "Yew darn fool, don't yew know a pitchfork from a hoe?"

And having thus spake he disappeared within his abode.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

## A Matter of Passion.

Mrs. Provy—Reading is quite a passion with my husband.  
Mrs. Dresser—So it is with mine when he reads my milliner's bills.—New York Tribune.

# COLD WEATHER NECESSITIES.

We are now offering the following special Bargains in seasonable merchandise:

## Blankets.

We do not intend to carry over a single pair of wool Blankets, so we offer our entire stock of Auglaize Blankets at less than cost.

## Underwear.

Ladies' Union Suits reduced from 50c to 39c.  
Ladies' Union Suits reduced from 75c to 58c.  
Ladies' Union Suits reduced from 98c to 75c.  
Ladies' Black Equestrian Tights reduced from \$1.25 to 98c.  
Ladies' Black Equestrian Tights reduced from \$1.75 to \$1.25.  
Ladies' fine Ribbed Jersey Vests, fleece lined, heavy quality, reduced from 39c to 28c.  
Misses' Dress Reform Union Suits at 1-4 off regular price.

A lot of Children's White Merino Pants and Drawers at ½ price to close.

Men's heavy all wool socks reduced from 25c to 19c a pair.

# FELTZ BROS & CO.,

1st Door South of Court House.

**Brazilian Balm**

**Brazilian Balm**  
THE GREAT SOUTH AMERICAN BALM!  
...CURES...  
Coughs, Colds, Croup & Grippe  
LIKE MAGIC.  
RADICALLY CURES  
**CATARRH!**  
It clears the head of foul mucus; heals the sores and ulcers of the head and throat; sweetens the breath, and perfectly restores the senses of the taste, smell and hearing. Stops headache and dropping into the throat. Also destroys the germ which causes  
**HAY FEVER.**  
making a perfect cure in a few days. Never fails! No fatal case of LA GRIPPE ever known where Brazilian Balm was faithfully used. It destroys the grippe germ and quickly removes all its bad effects.  
**INFAILLIBLE IN ASTHMA, CROUP, BRONCHITIS, FLEURISY, PNEUMONIA, DYSPNOEA, RHEUMATISM, TYPHOID and SCARLET FEVER, MEASLES, and any disease where there is inflammation, Fever or Congestion. Greatest relief in Consumption ever discovered.**  
**Cures a Fresh Cold in one day.** Stops sneezing in 2 minutes. Stops itching in the head and relieves deafness. As an injection invaluable in female troubles. For outward use heals Cuts, Sores and Burns like magic. Prevents lock-jaw from wounds. **QUICK CURE FOR CONSTIPATION and PILES.**  
Its Healing Power is Almost Miraculous. The Best Family Medicine in Existence.  
**60 Cent Bottle contains 100 Doses, or Two Weeks Treatment for Catarrh.**  
**50.00 BOTTLE EQUALS THREE 50C. BOTTLES.**

**HOME TESTIMONIALS:**  
"Brazilian Balm cured me of inveterate catarrh which I had for over 20 years. It is the most wonderful triumph of medical science."—Gen. J. Purke Postles. "In croup, cold and the worst form of grippe we have found Brazilian Balm invaluable."—Jno. W. S. Booth, D. D., Pastor Del. Ave. Bap. Ch. "Mrs. Lore has used the Brazilian Balm and thinks it did her much good."—Hon. Chas. B. Lore, Chief Justice of Del. "One bottle of Brazilian Balm cured a friend of mine of hay fever."—Thos. M. Culbert. "I was very deaf for 10 years from catarrh. Brazilian Balm applied warm in my ears every day soon restored my hearing."—Mrs. John Scollen, Chester, Pa. "It is the best thing for dyspepsia I ever saw tried."—Judge Edward Woolten. "I was worn almost to the grave with a racking cough that all the remedies and the doctors failed to relieve. It was cured with one bottle of Brazilian Balm. It shall be my doctor through life."—Mrs. J. Galloway, Pittsford, Pa. "I was fearfully crippled up with rheumatism, could not get my hand to my head. I took ten 50-cent bottles of Brazilian Balm in six months. Am now entirely cured and as nimble as I was at forty."—Anson Burrell, aged 84. A lady in Cincinnati was so afflicted with asthma that during the winter for seventeen years she was unable to sleep lying down, was entirely and permanently cured with Brazilian Balm.  
**SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.**  
**B. F. JACKSON & CO., Indianapolis, Ind.**

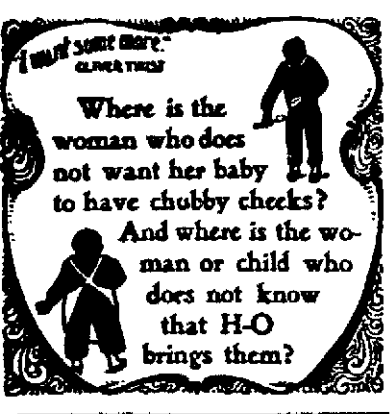
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# SHOES

To Fit you, and at the very Lowest prices, at

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## WANTED.

FOR RENT—House of five rooms on west Wayne street. Enquire at 328 west Wayne street.

WANTED—Man to travel, look after and appoint agents. Good route; salary and expenses; references; can be advanced; steady position. If satisfactory, address: S. H. P. Co., 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

AGENTS—Smart mechanics and others. The only practical and perfect working self-feeding drilling attachment for bit braces. Every contractor in every trade needs it. Some good territory not yet taken. Write quick to secure it. A. L. Smith & Co., 1305 Arch St., Philadelphia.

\$18 a week paid to reliable lady or gentleman. Easy and pleasant work; short hours; no experience necessary; permanent position; no capital required. Full day presents a specialty. Address: SHEPP & CO., 1000 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

## BUSINESS CHANCE.

WANTED—Man in this city with \$100 cash capital to start a branch office of our business. No agency nor patent right scheme but a strictly legitimate and permanent office business; now in operation in over 100 cities, all making money. Reliable parties with the required capital, meaning business, address: immediate reply. M. P. Co., 250 Dearborn Street, Chicago, Ill. 736

## SUDDENLY ILL.

Mr. Roebuck, of Delphos, While Waiting at the Pittsburg Depot Takes Very Sick.

Mr. Roebuck, of Delphos, was in the city Saturday afternoon, and while at the P. & W. C. depot in the evening, waiting for west-bound train, he suddenly became very ill and for a short time it was feared by those who were in the room that he would die.

Police-man Conway called a couple of physicians, but before they responded the train arrived. Mr. Roebuck's brother was with him and he took the sick man on the train, believing it was more advisable to have him at home if he was ill than here among strangers.

## HENRI WATTERSON.

The Eloquent Kentucky Editor, will Lecture on Lincoln.

The Ladies' Auxiliary to the Y. M. C. A. have been so fortunate as to secure Henri Waterson for the 12th of February, when he will give his most famous lecture, "Lincoln." Last year at this date he delivered this lecture in the Auditorium in Chicago. The great hall, the most capacious in the world, was packed from pit to dome by an eager throng of appreciative people, who had come from far and near to hear the distinguished Kentucky orator. The Hon. Robert Todd Lincoln, the sole surviving son of Abraham Lincoln, and members of his family, occupied one of the boxes. Great was the expectation, and it was not disappointed. For two hours, amidst constant and enthusiastic applause, Mr. Waterson held his audience, and at the close everyone felt that for the first time he had seen and known the wonderful man whose life story the eloquent Kentucky had so vividly told. The Chicago Herald says: "Never was an audience more delighted and at the same time better instructed. Mr. Waterson's Lincoln is all flesh and blood. He pictures his hero as he was. There is nothing old or tite. You come away feeling that you knew nothing about Abraham Lincoln, but that now, for the first time, you know it all." It is hoped the Lima people will show their appreciation of this movement on the part of the Ladies' Auxiliary by a liberal patronage.

## To Oil Producers

On and after January 18, 1897, and until further notice, the price of torpedo will be 70 cents per quart, net, payable in the month following the month that the work was done.

Respectfully,  
OHIO & INDIANA TORPEDO CO.  
2-6.

## Auxiliary Meeting.

The ladies' auxiliary of the Berean Baptist church, will meet in Berean Hall Tuesday afternoon, Jan'y. 26. Business of importance. All members are requested to be present.  
Mrs E. G. KELLY, Pres.

Kremis, Mercer County, Pa. We believe Chamberlain's Cough Remedy to be the best remedy in use. We use it in our own families, and it is a favorite among our customers. HICKMAN BROS. & Co. 25 and 50 cent bottles for sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

## Bar Meeting.

There will be a meeting of the Allen County Bar Association this evening in the circuit court room, at 7:30 o'clock.

## Those Desiring Tickets

For the Knights of St. John and Ladies' Auxiliary entertainment can secure them of members, or at Vorkamp's Drugstore.

## LAWYER CABLE

Will Read a Paper on Farming at the Harrod Institute.

## THE SUBJECT OF WEEDS

Is the One Which the President of the Allen County Bar Association will Discuss—Address by Hon. John Begg and Others.

The seventh annual meeting of the Allen County Institute Society will be held in Winegardner's hall in Harrod, on Monday and Tuesday, Feb. 1st and 2nd. An excellent programme has been arranged that will contain such a variety of topics and exercises that all who attend can receive both instruction and entertainment from it. The exercises will begin at 10 a. m. sun time on Monday, and after music by the Harrod choir and prayer by Rev. Byrd, an address of welcome will be made by the mayor, Dr. J. H. Dersh. The response to the mayor's address will be made by the president, Mr. John Begg, after which that veteran agricultural writer and lecturer, Mr. Wald F. Brown, of Oxford, O., will deliver an address on "Good Roads." The second subject in the first session will be "Maintaining Fertility in an Orchard," by Prof. Greene, of Wooster, O. A reasonable time will be given for the discussion of these topics, following each address. In the afternoon the "Fence Problem" will be discussed by one of Richmond township's bright young farmers, I. M. Jennings, and John R. Marshall, of Monroe township, will read a paper on "Sheep Husbandry." Mr. Marshall is one of the leading sheep raisers of Allen county, and all interested in that important industry should hear him. Mrs. Sarah Gayton will read a selection, which will be followed by a paper upon "Weeds, and Legislation Thereon," by Hon. Davis J. Cable, president of the Lima Bar Association. Mr. Cable is not only a successful attorney, but also owns and operates a fine farm west of Lima. He is deeply interested in the development of agriculture and will no doubt read an interesting paper. The subject of "Spraying Orchards" will be discussed by Prof. Greene before the close of the afternoon session on Monday.

The exercises in the evening will consist of a recitation by C. P. Paul, a lecture by Wald F. Brown, a vocal solo by Miss Mable Berryman, a paper upon "The Effects of Tobacco," by Mrs. Maggie Landom, and an address by Mr. John Davison.

On the second day the Jackson Grange choir will entertain the audience with music. In the forenoon Prof. Greene will talk on "The Superiority of Northern Grown Seeds," and Ex-commissioner John Ackerman will talk upon the benefits of mutual insurance. As Mr. Ackerman has had a good deal of practical experience in this business, his talk will be worth hearing. This talk will be followed by a lecture on "Growing Hogs for Profit," by Mr. J. A. Doble, of Auglaize county, Ohio, and in the afternoon of the second day the "cream" of the exercises will be in a paper on "Butter Making," by Mrs. J. H. Berryman, of Shawnee township. The paper will be discussed by Mrs. L. L. Heller, of Jackson township, and as both these ladies' husbands are engaged in dairy work, and as both have read excellent papers upon other farm topics, in other years, the audience will no doubt get the result of their practical experience presented in a way that will prove beneficial to them.

The closing address will be by one of Auglaize township's young farmers Mr. W. O. Bodell, upon "The Farmer as a Citizen." This will complete the exercises upon the programme, which we believe contains such an array of talent, both local and foreign, as is seldom seen at an institute. Let everyone interested in the cause of agriculture come and get the full benefit of these discussions.

As before stated, the Harrod and Grange choirs will furnish ample music to add to the entertainment of the meetings. A short time will be given for the discussion of the different topics, and all are cordially invited to come and enjoy themselves.  
Jan. 23, 1897. COMMITTEE.

One of the most remarkable cures of rheumatism on record is related by Mr. J. M. Thompson, postmaster at Decker's Point, Pa., as follows: "While out driving one day last winter I was caught in a cold rain. The next morning I was unable to move my head or arms, owing to an attack of inflammatory rheumatism. My clerk telephoned for a physician, but suggested that I use Chamberlain's Pain Balm, there being a bottle open on the counter. He rubbed the affected parts thoroughly with Pain Balm and built up a hot fire. I dozed off to sleep and when I awoke about half an hour later the pain had gone entirely, and I have not been troubled since. People come here from many miles around to buy Chamberlain's medicines." For sale by Melville, the druggist, old postoffice corner; C. W. Heister, 58 public square.

## Water Works Notice.

If you pay your water bill for the first half of 1897 before Feb. 1st, you will save 10 per cent.

H. B. HACKEDOWN, Sec'y.

## NOTHING NEW

(Continued from Eighth Page.)

why he had concealed the matters from us. Hughes said he didn't just know; he had to do it. I remarked that if such were the case Mr. Betts should be placed in possession of the facts. Mr. Hughes said that would close the bank. We replied that that would make no difference; that Mr. Betts should be informed." Witness said that he called upon Mr. Hughes at one time and asked him for an exact statement concerning the Monroe indebtedness, because he thought the amount was not being reduced rapidly enough. That was in the summer of 1894. Mr. Hughes did not furnish the statement at once. The statement was given the next day and showed a reduction from the original direct liability of \$10,000. At the time of the conversation, at which Mr. Betts, Mr. Wheeler and witness were present, Mr. Betts had a number of written questions which he asked Mr. Hughes. To the last question of "Do the books of the bank exhibit the true statements with reference to the assets and liabilities of the bank?" Mr. Hughes answered was "Yes." Witness and Mr. Wheeler earnestly requested Mr. Betts to make a thorough examination of the bank after they had learned from Mr. Hughes the true condition of the Monroe indebtedness. The indebtedness was a very great amount; it was more than \$50,000. Would not like to give an approximate estimate of the amount. Had a number of conversations with Mr. Hughes, after the discoveries, concerning the affairs of the bank; almost every time asking Mr. Hughes why he had made the excessive loans, and he would always say, "I don't know," or "I can't tell."

Witness said that after Mr. Betts was at the bank the first time Mr. Hughes produced a number of notes and cash items,

## PRACTICALLY WORTHLESS PAPER.

In the opinion of the witness, this paper had been placed in an envelope and kept in the vault. These notes amounted to \$6,000, and Mr. Hughes had told that they were lifted by him from the assets on hand, and to offset that he had charged the \$6,000 to the Chase National Bank of New York. In another conversation, when a Hughes note was seen by the witness, Mr. Hughes told him that he had kept this paper out of sight because he (Mr. Richie) had at one time criticized him for carrying so much Hughes paper.

In cross-examination Mr. Richie said that he became a director of the bank in the fall of 1893, but did not make any examination of the bank at that time. Messrs. Melville and Wheeler were also new directors. Believed that Mr. Reichelderfer was a director, who resigned prior to that time. Mr. Brown asked witness what trouble there was in the bank that the changes were made in the management. Mr. Richie replied that in a conversation with Senator Brice, prior to witness being elected a director of the bank, Mr. Brice expressed a sentiment to the effect that the management had not been careful enough in extending credit; that there had been too much bad paper received. Witness said that he became a stockholder of the bank prior to being elected a director; that \$1,000 in stock was transferred to him by Mr. Brice; that Mr. Brice was desirous of having him a director of the bank and transferred stock to him for that purpose. Witness thought he had more than paid the amount of the stock in individual services in the bank. Did not pay anything for the stock, and did not consider it worth anything. Mr. Wheeler and himself had made a careful examination of the books of the bank in November, 1893;

## RELIED UPON STATEMENTS

that Mr. Hughes made concerning the correct amounts of liabilities and assets; examined real estate accounts.

Mr. Richie was temporarily excused and Mr. Wheeler again took the stand. He stated that he had stock in the bank when he was elected one of the officers, and still retained the stock.

Attorney Brown inquired if he had paid for the stock and he replied that he had.

Court adjourned at 4:30 o'clock so that the Lima party could return home to spend Sunday.

During the course of the direct examination of ex-Bank Examiner Madison Betts, of Cincinnati, the account of which appeared in the TIMES-DEMOCRAT last Friday, Mr. Betts identified a sheet of paper which the prosecution claims to be the report of the First National sent to the comptroller of currency on July 18th, '94. This report gave the figures of \$6,444.40, as the amount due from the Ohio Valley National Bank, of Cincinnati, one of the approved reserve agents of the First National. Saturday, O. H. Turner, cashier of the Ohio Valley Bank, from one of the registers of his book, stated upon direct examination, that the amount due the First National Bank from the Ohio Valley Bank on July 18, 1894, was \$667.46. If this evidence submitted by the prosecution is accepted as facts, it will show that in this one instance Hughes, in his report to the comptroller had an excessive charge of \$5,776.94 against the Ohio Valley Bank.

The question as to what Hughes' attorneys will base their defense upon, is one that is hard to answer at present. It is understood that

## THERE ARE NO WITNESSES

for the defense, and up to the present time none of the anticipated ones.

tions have been sprung in evidence beyond lighting on technicalities, the defense has so far made only a fight against the counts in the indictment which charge Hughes with having made false entries. Attorney Brown, in conducting the cross-examination has made a vigorous effort to establish as a fact that Hughes made no false entries but simply adopted a system of charging drafts and other items when they were sent out for collection.

When the case was resumed this morning W. B. Richie was recalled for cross examination, and said that there was no question of the integrity of everyone connected with the bank in the mind of the directors at the time he became a director. Said bank did a good business and had larger deposits than the Ohio National Bank at that time. Mr. Richie said that when he went into the bank he examined paper that was in the note case. Subsequently discovered that there was some Monroe paper that had not been kept in note case. Saw this paper after Betts' first visit. Monroe assigned shortly after the bank discoveries. An investigation of the Monroe's indebtedness at that time was made by an expert, and resulted in an assessment of one hundred per cent. of capital stock. Assessment was voluntarily paid by stockholders.

F. C. Cunningham was recalled. In remittance register of Ohio Valley Bank kept in First National he identified entries of Monroe drafts charged to Ohio Valley Bank; identified the figures as those of B. H. Hughes. Witness said Monroe had a credit balance of \$94.82 on July 18th, '94. No overdrafts were charged on the books at that time to Monroe. Identified hand writing of defendant in the word "void" written in deposit register opposite Firestone deposit of four thousand. The remainder of his testimony was in giving figures from the bank books and account current sheets, showing that latter from other banks did not correspond with the charges of Monroe drafts against them upon books of the First National.

## A DELICATE OPERATION.

A Year and a Half Old Child Has an Eye Removed.

Dr. Steuber, of this city, and Dr. G. H. Williamson, of Delphos, performed a delicate operation last Friday evening upon the little year and a half old son of Casper Laue, who lives on a farm this side of Delphos. The child had been suffering from a cancerous affliction that had fastened its tentacles upon the right eye ball, and it was found necessary to remove the eye. The operation was a severe and delicate one, but was successfully performed, the child enduring the operation with the courage of an older person. The patient is doing even better than the surgeons hoped for.

## A DOUBLE DEATH.

Mrs. Foust, of Crestline, Dies on Hearing of Her Sister's Death at Ft. Wayne.

Mrs. DeWitt Beebe, the sister of Mr. Al Neuman, of this city, died at her home in Ft. Wayne Saturday afternoon. She had undergone a surgical operation, and died from the effects of the shock. The notice of her death was telegraphed to Mrs. Beebe's sister, Mrs. Foust, who lives at Crestline. Mrs. Foust has been subjected to heart trouble, and when she was informed of her sister's sudden and unexpected death, it affected her so greatly that she died in a very short time after being advised of her sister's death.

Mr. Neuman had left Saturday for Crestline to visit his mother, who is very ill. Mrs. Beebe will be taken to Crestline and the two sisters will be buried together.

## Linen Sale

The annual sale of bleached and cream table linens, napkins, towels and towellings is now in progress. Our entire stock of crochet and marcellise quilts are included in this sale, and offered at reduced prices.

Respy  
RYNO H. TREAT,  
5-61 & 8-21 No 209 N. Main st.

## A Rare Treat

Is promised by the Knights of St. John and Ladies' Auxiliary at their entertainment Wednesday evening, January 27. Admission only 25 cents. 7-21

## Another Good Man Gone Wrong.

He failed to use Foley's Kidney Cure for his kidney complaint. H. F. Vorkamp, n. e. cor. Main and North streets

## Lima Camp No 3290, M. W. A.

Monday evening, Jan. 25, regular meeting of Lima Camp A full attendance is desired, as this is the evening of the monthly social. Every member should be present on that evening.

SAMUEL N. YOUNG V. O.  
W. T. OPELAND, C.

## Dress Goods.

We are showing some new spring dress goods in neat fancies and small checks. They are strictly all wool, and our price will be 25c, 40c and 50 a yard. Our GOLD MEDAL black goods have no equal. Your truly,  
RYNO H. TREAT,  
209 N. Main St.

## REMNANTS OF LINENS.

The January Linen Sale that ended Saturday was the most successful Linen Sale we ever had. It has left us, however, with a quantity of Linen Remnants on hand which you can buy to-morrow at less than sale prices.

## ST. MARYS BLANKETS

AT HALF PRICE.

The St. Marys Blanket mill sends us another consignment of slightly damaged Blankets with instructions to sell them at half price. Some of these Blankets are so very slightly damaged as to be as good as the first quality of most mills. Every pair in the lot is a decided bargain at the prices asked.

\$15.00 Blankets for \$7.50.

9.00 Blankets for 4.50.

7.50 Blankets for 3.57.

## Clearance Sale of Cloaks.

We wish to close out our stock of Ladies' and Misses' Cloaks and to that end have reduced the price of every Wrap in our house, many of them to less than half price. One lot of Ladies' Cloaks will be placed on the bargain table to-morrow morning; goods worth as high as \$10 for

\$3.98.

## CARROLL &amp; COONEY.

## IN CHICAGO SOCIETY.

Robert T. Lincoln's Appearance as the Ward McAllister of the West.

There has been a rumor in Chicago for several weeks that there was to be organized an exclusive social set and that Robert T. Lincoln, former secretary of war, former minister to the court of St. James, and present head of the legal counsel for the alleged Gas trust, a resident of the most aristocratic portion of the North Side, was to be the dictator—the Ward McAllister of the west.

The basis of the rumor is the fact that 50 men of means united some weeks ago

told of its many advantages, both for the competing crews and the sightseers. The water is seldom too rough either for practice or races, and the eligible locations where suitable boat-houses are already built and can be erected afford the quietest retreats imaginable for the rowing men. The committee will see that accommodations for boats are furnished free, and the matter of quartering the crews, whatever number there may be, will receive the prompt attention it demands.

Valuable trophies will in good season be offered for the following events: Eight oars, four oars, pair oars and single sculls, and the last week in June is regarded as the best time for holding the regatta. It is expected that former college row-men will organize crews, while there are good reasons for believing that the majority of the prominent athletic club crews will favorably respond to the invitation. And so encouraged are the committee that they issued blanks and distributed them liberally throughout the country, with the view of ascertaining, so far as practicable, the probable number of crews that may accept the invitation and thus do their part toward the successful inauguration of this most desirable amateur regatta on the best course that can be found in the United States.—New York Herald.

## Compressed Air For Cabs in New York.

The New York Cab company has made arrangements to begin in April a service of horseless carriages, which will require specially instructed motor-men. Speaking of the proposed new vehicles, Treasurer Lextow said the new carriages will have a charge of compressed air which will enable them to go 24 miles before they are recharged. As no engineer is necessary the city ordinance will not prevent them from being run on the streets. Horseless carriages are in regular use in London, though there they are not altogether satisfactory. Cabbies may be without occupations in the course of a few months as a result of the present strike.

## Thirteen His Masses.

Dr. Nansen, the Swedish explorer, instead of entertaining any superstitious notions in regard to the number 13, considers it rather lucky than otherwise. There were 13 men in the crew of the Fram, his ship escaped from the ice on the 13th of August, and he arrived home on the 13th of August, 1896.

## AN AMERICAN HENLEY.

New London's Efforts to Establish a Series of Amateur Boat Races.

The efforts to establish an American Henley on the Thames river, at New London, has assumed such proportions that success seems inevitable. The committee in charge of the project comprises representative men of the old seaport town, and they will do all in their power to make it pleasant for their boating visitors.

The regatta will be similar in scope to the Henley of England, and the thousands of oarsmen who are familiar with the Thames at New London need not be

A Cyclist's Wants.

Customer—I see that you advertise to supply cyclists with necessary parts to replace those lost or damaged by accident.

Cycle Dealer—Yes, sir.

Customer (taking out his list)—Well, please give me two fenders and a thumb for a gentleman of 60, a decent sort of a nose for a girl of 19, a left leg for my mother-in-law, two right and three left ribs for myself, and please just send a man up and measure my wife for a broken neck. She hasn't got it yet, but she's getting there.—Pearson's Weekly.



# Citigara SOAP

**Purifies and Beautifies The Skin**  
by restoring to healthy activity the Clogged, Irritated, Inflamed, Sluggish, Overworked Pores.

Small Soapbox, the world's most famous skin beautifier. It is the only soap that cleanses the skin and restores its natural beauty.

**CINCINNATI HAMILTON & DAYTON R.R.**  
CINCINNATI  
HAMILTON  
DAYTON  
TOLEDO  
DETROIT

**Excursions via C., H. & D. R. R. Co.**  
Excursion Rates to Washington, D. C.  
On account of the Presidential inauguration at Washington, D. C., March 4th, agents of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway will sell tickets to Washington, D. C., and return at one fare for the round trip. Tickets will be valid good going March 1st, and good to return leaving Washington until March 5th inclusive.

**In Palace Sleeping Cars From Lake Michigan to the Potomac.**  
A new line of Pullman Sleepers between Chicago, Washington, D. C., and Baltimore via the "Queen City".

Commencing January 25th, the C., H. & D. Ry. and Monon Rwy. in connection with the R. & O. and B. & O. S. W. railways will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

Leave Chicago	9:45 a.m.
Arrive Indianapolis	12:00 p.m.
Leave Indianapolis	12:30 p.m.
Arrive Cincinnati	3:30 p.m.
Leave Cincinnati	4:00 p.m.
Arrive Washington	8:00 a.m.
Leave Washington	8:30 a.m.
Arrive Baltimore	11:00 a.m.
Leave Baltimore	11:30 a.m.
Arrive Chicago	12:00 p.m.

The sleepers are of the latest Pullman pattern, equal to any running on any line.

**Keep These Dates in Your Mind.**

**Sunday, December 30th.** The C., H. & D. Ry. and Monon Rwy. will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

**Monday, December 31st.** The C., H. & D. Ry. and Monon Rwy. will operate a line of Pullman sleepers between Chicago and Baltimore via Cincinnati and Washington City. The schedule will be as follows:

**Homecoming Excursion.** On almost all States via the C., H. & D. Ry. On Nov. 24, 17th and 20th, Dec. 1st, 15th and 18th, Jan. 4th, 8th, 15th and 18th, Feb. 1st, 8th, 15th and 18th, to points west of the Mississippi River, and Nov. 24, 17th and 20th, Dec. 1st, 15th and 18th, Jan. 4th, 8th, 15th and 18th, Feb. 1st, 8th, 15th and 18th, to points east of the Mississippi River, at one fare for the round trip, plus 25c.

**Settlers' One Way to the South.** On the first and third Tuesday each month a very low rate via C., H. & D. Ry.

**Hunters' Rates.** The C., H. & D. Ry. will sell hunters' tickets at very low rates to the North and West. Niagara Falls and return to all other Eastern resorts at very low rates.

**Sunday rate on the C., H. & D. Ry.** will be one fare for the round trip, plus 25c.

**H. J. McGinnis, Ticket Agent.**

**WHEN DE POSSUM'S UP A TREE.**

Dis darkey's den bo'n lazy—c'u'dn't be' et no how, chile.  
Ole danny ally my'd dis coon wuz bo'n to be a trile.  
Peas like de good Lawd 'tended fo' to mak' me lonesome cake.  
An' dis fo' got de ginger tell de dough wuz 'c'ed'ed bake.  
But ole dis coon fo' nuffin niggah's 'art jes' 'tended to give.  
Wen I niggah de ole dawg wuz in an de possum's up a tree.

Oh, den you'd oughtah see dis niggah swing de at aroun.  
Fol de ole tree gits de ague an' kums tumbin' to de groun.  
An' wach dis chile a-scramblin' wi' dat ole coon dawg out dah.  
Who's gwine to ketch dat possum—bress yo' honey! Yeh, yeh, yeh!  
Den tole yo', chile, yo'd nebber s'p'ed dat coon wuz dis same me.  
Wen de ole coon dawg's a-yawp in an de possum's up a tree.

Den, honey, wen ole mammy—de good Lawd bress her soul—  
Dus 'rite in all de darkey's fo' to roast dat possum whole!  
Yo'd oughtah see dis niggah jes' git outside dat meat.  
An' stuf an' stuff tell dis yeh coon dun can't git off his seat.  
Den, honey, bress yo' heart, why, et's de same ole lazy.

Tell nex' time dat ole coon dawg ketch a possum up a tree.  
—New York Sun.

The Visigoths in Spain, from Alario, in 852 A. D., to Roderic, in 709, had 84 kings.

From Washington to Timbuktu, by land and sea, the distance is 8,395 miles.

Nurseries in Spain, from Alario, in 852 A. D., to Roderic, in 709, had 84 kings.

# FRUIT FLOWERS

**A HOUSE GARDEN.**  
From Which Many Dozens of Carnations Are Sold in Winter.

Carnations do not do well in the window garden of ordinary living rooms, because the air is too dry and the variations in temperature are too great. They can be grown indoors, but they must have cool, moist air and a southern exposure. The Philadelphia Ledger calls attention to a lady in Philadelphia who sells many dozens of carnations in the winter from the plants in the second floor extension of her six room dwelling.

This extension is described as a square cornered bay window, with three sides of glass, the fourth being the opening to the sitting room and is closed by oblique hangings reaching to the floor. The extension faces the south. About the three sides are shelves, with room between the shelves and glass for the window shades. The floor is painted and slopes slightly toward an outside corner, where is a pipe connecting with the drain. Ordinarily the floor is covered with a rug, but when the plants are being watered this is taken up. The watering is by means of a fine rose and hose fastened to a faucet in the bathroom.

The heat from the sitting room is ordinarily enough, but in cold nights psils of water are stood around and the shades are lowered. On very cold nights a small kerosene stove and newspapers between the shades and the glass give protection. Whenever the glass is frosted, the shades are kept drawn until the glass is clear and for some little time afterward.

The sitting room is heated by a small base burner coal stove, and on top of it is kept a wide top open urn filled with water.

In addition to carnations, tomatoes, strawberries and cucumbers are grown. The affair is on a small scale, but every inch of the space is utilized.

**Four Magnificent Shrubs.**

An Illinois florist calls attention to an Illinois florist calls attention to four plants of special value—Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, Spiraea vanhouttei, Cornus sanguinea and Tamarix amurensis. The hydrangea, with its magnificent white flowers; the spiraea, with its long, graceful, snow white plumes; Cornus sanguinea, with its bright red, glossy wood, and Tamarix amurensis, draped with its odd, green, feathery foliage, make a combination which cannot be described and must be seen to be appreciated.

All of these shrubs are perfectly hardy, easily cared for and can be pruned or trimmed into almost any shape desired. They are especially adapted to this hardy border, and are valuable and highly ornamental as single specimen plants for the lawn and are very effective for grouping or general background planting.

**A Decorative Fern.**

There has been considerable discussion concerning the identity of a fern which has become known under the name of Boston fern, and which was the subject of illustration in American Gardening not long ago. It appears that it is properly referred to as a variety of Nephrolepis exaltata, and the varietal name, bostonensis, has been bestowed by G. E. Davenport of Medford, Mass. The origin is



THE BOSTON FERN.

not known, but it appears to have sprung into existence in and around Boston; hence its distinctive name, and has been variously offered and confounded as N. paradisi, N. plumosa, N. reclinata, N. exaltata davalliodies and N. davalliodies even.

This fern differs from the specific type in the extra grace from its drooping habit; also, more minutely: Pinnae longer, narrower, free from the rachis and cut away more on the lower base, margins more finely serrated and texture less firm. Moreover, it withstands well the surroundings such as plants endure in an ordinary living room.

**Things Told by Others.**

Among this year's novelties in carnations are: New York, a dark pink; Sunbeam, a bright scarlet; Mrs. Duhme, a shell pink; C. A. Dana, a large pink, a shade darker than Mrs. Duhme; John Young, a new white; Brower, a new white; Abundance, a pink, very profuse, and Blush, a large, beautiful flower with just the faintest tinge of color.

According to a bulletin from the New York station, nursery stock does not exhaust the soil rapidly.

Probably Hensell is the earliest red raspberry. It is unusually firm and will carry as well as any other red raspberry.

The flowering shrubby begonias are of fine growth and profuse bloomers.

The Childs quince is pleasing to the eye, is highly colored and of a rich, golden yellow throughout, with a smaller core and the peculiar quince flavor strongly developed.

The fruit scientists are endeavoring to produce seedless and thornless fruit.

The Lily of the valley bulbs forced in this country are all imported, being grown in France, Belgium, Holland, Germany and Russia.

# A BIRD CITY.

An Illinois Poultry Farm Where Thousands of High Bred Fowls Are Raised.

Near Quincy, Ill., is a farm whose fame is known to poultry fanciers all over the world. It is the largest of its kind and is a wonderful place.

Forty eight acres of land and a number of fine brick buildings are devoted entirely to the raising of thousands of high bred chickens, ducks and geese, of which 3,200 were sold last year.

This farm for 17 years has been sending fowls for breeding purposes to all parts of the world. Only fancy breeds of fowls are dealt in.

More time and trouble are spent by the proprietors in getting proper food and water for their feathered charges than are spent by many a head of a family with half a dozen children to provide for. Each particular breed of chickens, ducks or geese has its own house and yards. These latter are long runs, fenced in with wire screenings or neat palings.

Big trees afford shade to the feathered population and in that portion of the farm devoted to the web footed fowls large artificial ponds and winding brooks have been constructed, through which there is flowing a constant stream of water.

Each yard or run has its own proper house so constructed that it can be heated by steam in winter and cooled by cold air in summer, thus insuring an even temperature throughout all seasons. Large fields are each season planted with wheat, barley and buckwheat, and through these the fowls can roam at all times, free to eat all they please of the tender young green sprouts or of the fully developed grain.

One peculiar feature of this farm is that all of the fowls are raised by artificial means. The incubator house is a long, low structure, excellently ventilated and lighted and kept at an even temperature throughout the year. Down the center of the long, narrow room are set two rows of what at first appear to be old fashioned dressing tables. They are hardly that, however, but are instead the most improved incubators, and each one is constantly filled with high grade eggs in a more or less advanced stage of incubation.

As soon as the tiny puff ball-like chicks emerge from the shells, be they ducks or geese or chickens, they are removed from the incubator and placed in another house, well lighted and scrupulously clean. Here they are kept for a few days until they familiarize themselves with the appearance of the world outside of an egg and until there is no doubt as to their health and strength. Then they are allowed outside in the runs if the season be warm, or if it is winter time they are kept in the house until springtime.

Each year, between the 1st of December and Jan. 15, competent judges visit the farm and "score" all the stock. When this is completed, such birds as are not up to the standard or are disqualified by any little mark or imperfection are at once crated and shipped to market. Although eggs can be hatched at any time of the year, most of the eggs are put into the incubator in February, March and April.

There are practically two farms in one of these big ranches, what is known as farm No. 1 being devoted principally to the hatching of eggs and the raising of fancy poultry. Farm No. 2 is given up almost exclusively to the raising of Peking ducks and Toulouse geese. There are altogether between 8,000 and 10,000 fowls raised annually on this farm, and they are sent all over the earth.

**Make Use of the Scraps.**

A small flock which receives the scraps from the table produces eggs when larger flocks are unprofitable. The fact is plain that the smaller flock receives better feeding. Table scraps are not grains. They contain a variety not in the rations of a large flock. Bread, meat, potatoes, cooked vegetables of several kinds as well as the sour milk, and even cake and pie, are included, to say nothing of peas and beans, which are the best of all egg producing vegetables. This variety not only provides the hens with the elements needed for egg production, but it promotes digestion and prevents disease.

This kind of food would be costly if it were not the waste of the table, for it requires labor to prepare it. But as the result of feeding scraps is a production of eggs it is safe to say that if the same food, labor and care could be bestowed on a thousand hens as a small flock receives the profits would be proportionately larger.

**Poultry Points.**

Because binding the legs of chickens and cats, carrying them with their heads down, does not kill them outright, it does not follow at all that it does not cause much suffering.

The biggest poultry ranch in the world is to be located near San Francisco. It is expected to yield 90,000 broilers and 2,000,000 eggs a year.

Russia has 57,000,000 hens. They average a yearly output of 4,000,000,000 eggs and beat the French and German layers by about 500,000,000.

When the hens are slow to lay, one of the best invigorators is a mess of lean meat twice or three times a week. About an ounce for each hen is sufficient at a meal.

A fresh egg has a limelike surface to its shell.

Boiled eggs which adhere to the shell are fresh.

Overfeeding is expensive. It not only costs more for the feed, but the hens get too fat and lay no eggs.

Too much soft cooked food is not good for fowls. They need some employment for the gizzard.

A western farmer made a small test in December of what his 28 Barred Plymouth Rocks were doing, charging them with every cent's worth of food and 10 cents an hour for the time taken in looking after them. At the end of the month the margin of profit was \$3.37 1/2.

# ICE CAVES.

In California With Their Product as Clean as Crystal.

In Modoc county, Cal., is an immense field of lava covered with a beautiful forest of conifers, which is inhabited by deer, bear, panther, lynx, coyote, porcupine and numerous fur bearing animals whose pelts are of value to the trapper. It was in these lava beds that the Modoc Indians made their stand against the government troops some years ago and were with very great difficulty destroyed.

It is here that the ice caves are found, and from them the Modocs drew their water supply while besieged by the troops.

One never having been over a lava field can form but little idea of the chaotic manner in which the ingenious workmen have left the products of their labor. The only order observed is disorder of the most exaggerated kind, wherein every mass of rock has been twisted or raised or depressed or arched over some cavern in a different way from that of its neighbors. The caves scattered throughout these lava beds are of very varying shapes and dimensions. Some are mere cover ways, with an arch of stone thrown over them. Others are immense chambers some yards from the surface, another kind is sunk quite deeply and may be in a series of chambers united by a corridor that opens at the surface, while another kind seems to go directly to the center of the earth without stopping.

It is here that the stores of ice are found, which is formed from water that filters in annually from the melting snows above. Every winter the lava beds are covered with a fall of snow which varies from two to ten feet in depth. The temperature over this region in the coldest weather is often 20 or more degrees below zero, so that any water that might be in the caves is frozen solid, unless the caves' mouths should be entirely covered with snow, which is not often the case. Now, when spring comes and the snow melts, the water percolates through into the cold storage chambers beneath and is there congealed by the prevailing cold. It is in this way that the ice has been made and stored for years. And were these caves accessible to market they would furnish the purest of ice to many cities for years to come.—Popular Science News.

**ST. PAUL'S ROCKS.**

A Submarine Mountain in the Middle of the Atlantic Ocean.

Almost at the very center of the Atlantic ocean—only a trifle north of the equator and about half way between South America and Africa—is a submarine mountain so high that, in spite of the immense depth of the sea, it thrusts its peak 70 feet above the waves. This peak, startling in its position, forms a labyrinth of islets, the whole not over half a mile in circumference, known as St. Paul's rocks. So steep is the mountain, of which this lonely resting place of sea birds is the summit, that one mile from these rocks a 500 fathom line with which soundings were attempted by Ross on his voyage to the Antarctic failed to touch bottom.

Were the bed of the sea to be suddenly elevated to a level with the dry land, St. Paul's rocks would be the cloud capped peak of a mountain rising in sheer ascent in the midst of a broad plain. They are supposed to have been formed by the same disturbance of nature which separated the Cape Verde islands from Africa.

Treachery currents make navigation in the vicinity of these rocks dangerous. A Brazilian naval officer, who passed them on an English steamer, tells me that the evening before they expected to sight them he was told by the captain that at 5 o'clock in the morning they would appear about five miles west. At that hour the officer went on deck and looked to the westward—nothing but an expanse of heaving sea. He chanced to turn, and there, five miles to the eastward were—the rocks. The currents had, in less than 12 hours, carried a full powered steamer ten miles out of her course.—Gustav Kobbe in St. Nicholas.

**Manning and the Jesuits.**

Edmund S. Porelli, who wrote the biography of Cardinal Manning that was so widely discussed and in some quarters condemned, wrote a paper for The Nineteenth Century entitled "On the Ethics of Suppression in Biography," in which he makes an interesting statement concerning Manning's relations to the Jesuits:

Cardinal Manning could not endure—it was not in his nature—to be looked upon by the Jesuits as an "enemy of vital godliness." They felt under his ban. Metaphorically he "cursed them with bell, book and candle." In a laughing fashion their retort came quick:

Cardinals may come, cardinals may go, But we go on forever.

Cardinal Manning, as is known of all men, regarded the suppression of the Society of Jesus in 1773 as the work of God's hand. He likewise looked upon its restoration in 1827 as God's work. But his abiding hostility to the Jesuits, based, as he declared, on their corporate action in England and Rome, was testified by the prediction which he uttered on various occasions, "I foresee another 1773."

**His Chance.**

Timmins—I have a notion to write one of these Scotch dialect stories.

Simmons—But you don't know anything about Scotch dialect.

Timmins—I know as much about it as the people who buy the stories.—Indianapolis Journal.

**Muzzled.**

He (telling a hairbreadth adventure)—And in the bright moonlight he could see the dark muzzles of the wolves.

She (breathlessly)—Oh, how glad you must have been that they had the muzzles on!—Pearson's Weekly.

# "Every one to her taste"

—as the old woman said when she kissed the cow." If you'd rather do your washing and cleaning in a slow, laborious way, spending your time and strength in useless tiresome, ruinous rubbing, it's nobody's business but yours. You are the one that will suffer by it.

But if you want the easiest, quickest, most economical way of washing and cleaning—then you'll have to use Pearlina. There's nothing else, among things absolutely safe to wash with, that can be compared to it.

**Millions NOW USE Pearlina**

**The Cyclist's Necessity.**

**POND'S**

**USED INTERNALLY AND EXTERNALLY.**

**EXTRACT**

**USE POND'S EXTRACT OINTMENT FOR PILES.**

**Sent by mail on receipt of 50 cts.**

**Wrisley's**

**"Old Country" Soap**

**BOTH QUANTITY AND QUALITY. SOLD BY ALL DEALERS.**

**RENEW LOST VIGOR**

**SELL BY W. M. MELVILLE, OLD POSTOFFICE CORNER.**

**THE HARBOR LIGHTS OF HOME.**

I feel my shallop on youth's shining sea That swelled up at the sun.  
"Hurrah!" I cried. "From home a rover free,  
I'll breast life's waves alone."  
And storm and night seemed faint and far away  
And old wives' hints of woe.  
Like fairy tales, the while the sunshine lay  
Like gold upon the deck.

But when upon the canvas of the cloud,  
Ink black in onward rush  
And hoarsely moaning of the thunder loam,  
The jagged lightning's flash  
Lined me my folly with each vivid stroke,  
Then, in the driving foam  
And stinging spindrift as the tempest broke,  
"Home! Home!" I cried. "My home!"

And through the ink curtain of the gale  
There comes a thread of light,  
And over the sitting of the useless sail  
Home voices cheer the night.  
For, well! Across the outer bar that lies  
Smothered in crouching foam  
There shines the welcome of a woman's eyes,  
The harbor lights of home!  
—J. L. Heaton in "The Quilting Bee."

**A Pertinent Query.**

Deacon Johnson—Do yo' sink yo' kood support mah daughter ef yo' married her?

Jim Jackson—Suttin'ly.

Deacon Johnson—Hab yo' ebber seen her eat?

Jim Jackson—Suttin'ly.

Deacon Johnson—Hab yo' ebber seen her eat when nobody was watchin' her?

—New York Tribune.

**KEEP HEALTHY**

And Use the **KELLY SHOWER BATH RING AND Hot Water Proof Hose.**

**\$2 EXPRESS 25c.**

Agents wanted in every city who can purchase doz. lots or more. Send for catalogue. Frost Proof Water Closets, Self Acting Water Closets, Kelly Shower and Water Cords.

**THOS. KELLY & BROS.,**  
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is one of the greatest charms a woman can possess. **PEARLINE'S COMPLEXION POWDER** gives it.  
All pain banished by Dr. Miller's Pain Pills.

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## MONKEYS IN CHURCH.

OPEN AIR CONGREGATION WHICH THEY VOLUNTARILY JOINED.

Some of Them Brought Their Babies With Them and Boiled Their Ears When They Showed Signs of Levity—Experience of Missionaries in India.

The most singular audience that I ever saw gathered to listen to preaching was an audience of monkeys, says an India correspondent of the Boston Golden Rule.

When I commenced work in the region which I have now occupied for more than 30 years, I asked two fellow missionaries to join me in a preaching tour in the adjacent taluk, or county. We first went with three native assistants to the taluk town, or county seat. Our tents were pitched in a grove adjoining the town. We usually on our tours went two and two to preach in the villages; but, this being the taluk town, and the first of our preaching the gospel in that region, we went in a body into the native city.

Walking through the cloth, spice, grain and iron merchants' bazaar streets, and then through the goldsmiths and silversmiths' street, around through the temple street, and then through the street of Brahman residences, to advertise our presence and incite curiosity to know what we were about, we finally took our stand in the Brahman street, and all joined in singing one of the beautiful Telugu Christian lyrics and gathered an audience of interested listeners.

We stood upon a little raised platform on one side of the street against the house wall. The houses were all of one story, joined together like a city block, with flat roofs and a low parapet along the front of the roof. One of our native assistants read a portion from the gospels, and another preached briefly; then one of my fellow missionaries followed, preaching more at length, while I watched the audience, to study the countenances of the people among whom I expected to work.

I had noticed that behind the houses on the opposite side of the street there was a long row of trees growing in their back yards, the branches of which stretched out over the flat roofs.

Chancing to raise my eyes, I noticed many branches of these trees beginning to bend downward toward the roofs and saw the faces of some old jack monkeys peering out through the foliage. Soon some of them jumped down and came forward to see what their "big brothers" in the street were about, as they stood gazing so intently at these white men standing on the platform. Springing upon the parapet, they seated themselves, with their hind feet hanging over in front, and gazing with fixedness at the preacher, as they saw the people in the street doing.

Other monkeys followed, until there was a long row of them thus seated on the parapet. The late comers I could see walking along behind the parapet, looking for a place wide enough to get a seat. Failing to find a wide enough place between two already seated monkeys, they would put up their hands, and, pushing each one sidewise, would seem to be saying, "Sit along a little, please, and give a fellow a seat," until the "bench" was crowded.

The audience in the street, standing with their backs toward that row of houses, did not notice the monkeys, and so their attention was not distracted by them.

I had noticed that many mother monkeys had brought their babies to church with them. These little baby monkeys sat upon the thigh of the mother, while her hand was placed around them in a very human fashion, but the sermon was evidently too high for these little folks to comprehend. Glancing up, I saw one of the little monkeys cautiously reach his hand around, and, catching hold of another baby monkey's tail, give it a pull. The other little monkey struck back, but each mother monkey evidently disapproved of this levity in church, and each gave its own baby a box on the ears, as though saying: "Sit down! Don't you know how to behave in church?" The little monkeys, thus reprimanded, turned the most solemn faces toward the preacher and seemed to listen intently to what he was saying.

With the exception of a monkey now and then trying to catch a flea that was biting him in some tender spot, they sat thus demurely until the preacher finished his sermon and until we had distributed gospels and tracts among the audience and had started for our tents.

Our "celestial audience," seeing our "terrestrial audience" dispersing, then, and not until then, left their seats and demurely walked back and sprang upon the branches again. There were no "monkey capers" as they went. They were as serious as a congregation leaving a church and sat upon the branches in a meditative mood as though thinking over what they had heard the preacher say. And thus we left our unique monkey audience.

**First Thermometer.**  
The first thermometer was made in 1621 by a Dutch physicist named Cornelius Van Drebbell, and consisted of a tube filled with air, closed at its upper end, and dipping at its other extremity, which was open, in a bottle of nitric acid diluted with water. As the temperature rose or fell the air in the tube increased or grew less in volume, and consequently the liquid descended or rose. This instrument is now known as an air thermometer, but as its measurements were based on no fixed principle it was of little use.

**Egg Feeding Snake.**  
There is one species of snake, in the genus *Ophichthus*, which feeds exclusively upon the eggs of small birds. Its teeth are very small and are soon lost. The eggs are swallowed whole, and when passing through the gullet are broken by a device somewhat similar to the glass.

## DEVOID OF ANIMAL LIFE.

A Ceaseless Struggle Between Fire and Water in Antarctica.

"The Antarctic is a continental land unique in the world," writes General A. W. Greely in an interesting article in "What May Be Found at the South Pole" in The Ladies' Home Journal. "Its desolate shores, rarely approachable under most favorable conditions, are lavied by an ocean the richest on the globe in its marine life, animal and vegetable. Seals and whales in incredible numbers abound in its waters, and countless sealions cover with nests and eggs the few favored land spots which are free from snow during the brief, comfortable summer. It is a continent where abounds no land animal life, either mammals, birds, insects, spiders or reptiles. No mammal exists within 600 miles of its borders. It is also devoid of land vegetation (except the lowest forms of cellular tissue, lichens, which have been found in two places only), having neither ferns, flowering plants, shrubs nor trees.

"Here, however, nature displays her forces on a scale elsewhere unknown. Over the millions of square miles of this austral continent ceaselessly continues a titanic struggle between the opposing ancient elements of fire and water. In vain the volcanoes pour forth streams of molten lava and shoot upward pillars of fire. Welcoming the lava as a protecting, nonconducting covering of its lower strata of flowing glaciers, the continental ice cap resistlessly advances, certain that in time, when the processes of erosion have lowered the elevation of the volcanic craters, its countless tiny snowflakes will quench the apparently unextinguishable fires that now shake from end to end the continent of Antarctica."

## ON OCEAN'S BED.

What Becomes of Ships Which Sink to the Bottom of the Sea.

What becomes of the ship that sinks in midocean? If it is of wood, it takes, in the first place, considerable time for it to reach the bottom. In 100 or more fathoms of water a quarter of an hour will elapse before the ship reaches bottom. It sinks slowly, and, when the bottom is reached, it falls gently into the soft, oozy bed, with no crash or breaking.

Of course, if it is laden with pig iron or corresponding substances, or if it is an iron ship, it sinks rapidly and sometimes strikes the bottom with such force as to smash in pieces. Once sunken, a ship becomes the prey of the countless inhabitants of the ocean.

They swarm over and through the great boat and make it their home. Besides this they cover every inch of the boat with a thick layer of lime. This takes time, of course, and when one generation dies another continues the work, until finally the ship is so laden with heavy incrustations, corals, sponges and barnacles that, if wood, the creaking timbers fall apart and slowly but surely are absorbed in the waste at the sea bottom.

Iron vessels are demolished more quickly than those of wood, which may last for centuries. The only metals that withstand the chemical action of the waves are gold and platinum, and glass also seems unaffected. No matter how long gold may be hidden in the ocean, it will always be gold when recovered, and this fact explains the many romantic and adventurous searches after hidden submarine treasures lost in shipwrecks.—Exchange.

## Sanitation in Asia.

The appearance of plague at Bombay and Calcutta has produced one good effect at all events. Before its advent those prosperous cities had come to believe that they had nothing to learn in regard to sanitation. There was a time when they were open to reproach in such matters as open sewers, polluted water, and what not. But by dint of liberal expenditure of money and energy they had made matters right and could even challenge comparison with Paris, Berlin and Vienna. When, however, the awful eastern scourge, after striking firm root at the western capital, flew across the peninsula to the eastern, the public became a little doubtful as to whether sanitary precautions had been duly observed. First came inquiry, then dismay, indignation, wrath, as discovery followed discovery, each more appalling than the last. We refrain from giving particulars. Even to read these horrors is sickening. But a still more terrible question presents itself. If the two most cultured and wealthiest cities in Hindustan are in this dreadful condition, what must be the state of less favored centers of population in districts where there are few whites and many blacks? Were the plague to penetrate inland, it would, we fear, find many towns only too ready for its reception.—London Graphic.

## The Wedding Ring.

The associations called up by a wedding ring are very touching, and it is the last thing that even the poorest wife will part with. If it ever was considered a badge of servitude, it now is much more suggestive of queenship and sovereignty. An old Latin writer thus describes the ring: It is circular, because the marital love and hearty affection of matrimony should be forever, their continuity remaining as unbroken as the circle itself. It is an old—and exploded—fiction that the ring is placed upon the fourth finger because a small artery connects with the heart. The real reason probably is that the left hand is not used as much as the right, and the fourth finger less than the other fingers.

The common cocklebur of the country is simply the seed case of a plant. Its thorny hooks give it a hold upon fur or wool bearing animals or upon the clothes of men, and thus cause it to be transported to considerable distances.

Twenty ordinary bricks equal a cubic foot of work when laid in position.

## AUDACIOUS KISSANE.

The Rogue and Forger Was a Typical Holder of Fortune.

The hero of the following story, Kissane, had been a prominent business man in Cincinnati. He was tried with others and acquitted on the charge of burning the steamboat Martha Washington to secure insurance, and afterward was sent to the penitentiary for a large bank forgery.

Into the Walker Nicaragua expedition, made up for the most part of "men of strong character, tired of the humdrum of common life and ready for a career which might bring them the sweets of adventure or the rewards of fame," Kissane now, on coming out of the penitentiary, threw himself with all the abandon of his daring nature. He arrived at Nicaragua Feb. 1, 1856. Under an assumed name he was soon appointed and commissioned assistant commanding general, with the rank of major, and ordered to take charge of the commissariat of the army. He showed such ability that Walker soon promoted him. For eight or nine months he had the entire finances of the country in his hands, and but for his careful management the filibustering scheme, it is conceded, would have met an earlier defeat.

When General Walker marched to Rivas, he left Granada in charge of Kissane. The latter made sudden sallies on the neighboring haciendas, and, capturing the wives and daughters of prominent Nicaraguans, held them as hostages to be exchanged for money or provisions. He is reported to have made a fortune in the sale of confiscated haciendas and vouchers. Under his direction cathedrals and convents and private dwellings were pillaged of gold, silver and jewels. The plunder, which filled six large cedar chests, was melted, packed in small bulk and shipped to New Orleans. Robed in priestly vestments and carrying the holy eucharist, Kissane led a triumph procession through the streets of Granada. His audacity and bravery won him devoted followers. Few, if any, of his companions in arms suspected his early history. Nevertheless the tropics did not shield him wholly from memory of the past. Recognizing in one of the youthful followers of the army the son of a man who had testified against him in the Martha Washington case, Kissane had the young man arrested on some trumped up charge and shot down in cold blood.

At the collapse of the expedition Kissane caused to be published in the papers accounts of the heroic death of himself under his new name. Meanwhile he escaped from the country to Panama on board the United States sloop of war St. Mary's, Captain Davis—Lida Rose McCabe in McClure's.

## Bret Harte's "Overland" Enemy.

In The Atlantic Monthly Mr. Charles Warren Stoddard, describing the appearance of Bret Harte's "The Luck of Roaring Camp," explains the story of the woman who was opposed to its publication. There have been many renderings of this incident. Mr. Stoddard's version is unquestionably the correct one.

In the August number of The Overland Monthly (1868) appeared "The Luck of Roaring Camp." If Mr. Harte had been in doubt as to his vocation before, that doubt was now dispelled forever. Never was a more emphatic or unquestionable literary success. That success began in the composing room, when a female compositor revolted at the unaccustomed combination of mental force, virility and originality. No doubt it was all very sudden and unexpected. It shook the editorial and composing rooms, the business office and a limited number of worthy people who had seen "The Luck" in manuscript as they had never been shaken save by the notorious Californian earthquake. The climax was precipitated when the justly indignant editor, whose motives, literary judgment and good taste had been impeached, declared that "The Luck of Roaring Camp" should appear in the very next number of The Overland Monthly or he would resign his office. Wisdom finally prevailed, the article appeared, The Overland's success was assured, and its editor was famous.

## A Prophecy Confounded.

One of the most diverting tales told in connection with the art of anagram making relates to a certain Dame Eleanor Davies, wife of Sir Joshua Davies, says a writer in Lippincott's Magazine. She lived in the time of Charles I and was a constant croaker and foreteller of evil. At length she made herself so obnoxious to the government that she was cited to appear before the court of high commission. She fancied that she was gifted with prophetic powers, because the letters of Eleanor Davies formed the anagram "Revel, O Daniel." This was not a good anagram, as it used the "I" twice and did not employ the "S" at all. She resisted all the efforts of the bishops to bring her to reason, but was at last entirely defeated by a witty dean, who hoisted her with her own petard by making another anagram, not so complimentary to her prophetic insight, "Dame Eleanor Davies—never so mad a lady!" This caused her to doubt the reality of her own inspiration, and so utterly disconcerted her that no more was heard of her.

## The Reason Why.

A lady happened to remark to an athletic friend that it was very strange that most of the bad bicycling accidents seemed to happen to women—and could be account for it—were they more "foolish" or "not at all," he replied. "The real reason is, I think, that women cannot judge distances. Now, from his earliest youth up a boy is trained through his games to accurately measure yards and feet. You will see a woman rush in between two cars where a man could tell you to a certainty that it would be impossible to avoid an accident. It is just the want of a trained eye that does the mischief."—Philadelphia Ledger.

## STORIES OF THE DAY.

Interesting Notes on Matters That Are Told of in Europe.

A correspondent of the Morning Post writes out of the Kingdom of Spain that the national loan for 100,000,000 pesetas have already been used up to the extent of over 300,000,000, and the balance is now being employed to meet the January interest of the foreign debt of the kingdom. This state of affairs can only be explained by the fact that the bulk of the loan had been hypothecated in advance. It is unnecessary to point out the influence which this condition of the treasury is likely to exercise upon the attitude of Spain with regard to Cuba and the United States.

King Humbert, in compliance with the suggestion of the celebrated Italian traveler, Count Gienatschi, who has recently returned to Rome from a tour through the United States, has decreed the foundation of a permanent museum of American industrial and natural products in the Eternal City, the object of which is to foster the trade between Italy and this country.

In July next an international philatelic exhibition will be opened in London, in Piccadilly, and is expected to surpass all previous expositions of this kind in size and importance. The president of the exhibition is the Duke of York, and the secretary J. A. Tilleard, 4 Lombard street, London, to whom all intending exhibitors from this country should address their applications.

American manufacturers of agricultural machinery will do well to take note of the fact that the appalling ravages of the rinderpest in Africa are leading to the substitution on a very large scale of machinery in lieu of oxen for agricultural labor. Indeed the Transvaal government is considering the advisability of introducing at state expense a quantity of steam plows, mowers, sowers, reapers, etc., for the use of such of its Boer citizens as may not be able to incur the expense of buying outright on their own account the machinery that they so sorely need, now that the cattle plague has deprived them of all their oxen, which they formerly used for draft purposes.

After 50 days of incessant and arduous labor, the first class Russian cruiser Russia, which ran aground on a mud bank at the mouth of the Neva some two months ago and subsequently became wedged in the ice, has been successfully floated. Great rejoicing was shown in St. Petersburg as well as at Cronstadt in honor of the affair, as it had been feared that this magnificent man-of-war would prove a total loss.

A burglary insurance company on the same lines as that recently established in New York has been organized at Vienna under the presidency of Herr von Breitenfeld, the Viennese counterpart of ex-Superintendent Byrnes, as former chief of Austria's metropolitan police, and, like his American colleague, held in terror by the criminal classes.

The trial of Emperor William's chief of secret police, Baron von Tausch, on charges of forgery, perjury and leze-majesty has been fixed for March, and meanwhile a number of domiciliary visits are being made by the authorities throughout Germany at the residences of people known to have been in intercourse with the incarcerated nobleman.

The new permanent camp of military instruction for the Greek army, the organization of which was recently decreed by King George, is now in course of establishment at Thebes, on the plain of St. Theodore, and will be ready for occupation early in the spring.

Revolutionary journalism pays in France. For the lawsuit which has just taken place at Paris between Henri Rochefort and the business manager of his paper, L'Intransigeant, has served to show that the income which the famous pamphleteer derives from this source alone has amounted to \$80,000 a year ever since 1889. Rochefort is not the proprietor, but merely one of the stockholders and the editor of the paper in question.

Emperor Nicholas has affixed his signature and given his sanction to the charter of the new Eastern Chinese Railroad company, located at St. Petersburg and the list of subscriptions of which is already closed. The capital is fixed at 5,000,000 rubles, and the line is to connect various Chinese ports with the Transsiberian railroad of the Russian government. No one excepting Russian or Chinese subjects is permitted to hold shares in the enterprise.

The special commission appointed by the Italian government to decide upon the legality of the seizure in the Red Sea by an Italian cruiser of the Dutch steamship Doelwyck, freighted with French arms and ammunition for the emperor of Abyssinia, has decreed that the seizure was unwarranted, owing to hostilities between the negus and Italy having ceased at the time.

Unable to obtain a view of the stage by reason of the size of the hats worn by the women seated in front of them, the male portion of the audience in the theaters at Bresl have now, by way of protest, adopted the fashion of taking cushions with them to the theater, which, when placed on the seats, and a considerable number of inches to their stature and enable them to see over the hats in front of them. Inasmuch, however, as this in turn interferes with the view of the people behind them, the theatrical performances at Bresl of late have been characterized by so much disorder that the authorities have been asked to intervene in behalf of the managers, failing in which the latter declare that they will be compelled to close their houses.—New York Tribune.

## A ROMANCE OF WALES.

The Two Ladies of Llangollen Who Lived a Strange Life Together.

Henri Marcell North contributes to The Century an account of Lady Eleanor Charlotte Butler and the Hon. Sara Ponsonby, who, more than a century ago, ran away from their homes and settled in the picturesque little town of Llangollen. They dressed in a strange costume that was partly made up of masculine garments. They were visited by many distinguished people and corresponded with most of the notables of their times. The writer says:

Among their visitors the ladies also counted a certain Sir Alured, a handsome and interesting but venerable man at this period. Here is a romance within a romance, for of this gallant gentleman it is said that one of the princesses fell desperately in love with him, and her father, poor old George III sent the too fascinating young man away to India, where there was war at the time, and whence, therefore, there was some likelihood that he would not return. But at 80 he came back, still handsome and fascinating, and was received with distinguished favor by the new king, who made him a field marshal. Of the princess and her affection nothing more is learned.

Sir Alured had long known Lady Eleanor—indeed, for aught I know to the contrary, he may have been one of the five despairing swains mentioned in that lady's obituary—and once a year, usually in October, he came down to Llangollen to pay his respects to the two ladies, to whom the visit was always an occasion of consequence.

The death of Lady Eleanor was a grievous blow to the old man. He came the year following, however, but was less gay than usual, and it is even said that he neglected to bestow the usual parting kiss on his fair entertainer. The Hon. Sara promptly reminded him of the oversight, for which he at once made atonement.

Mary Carryl, the faithful servant, had died in 1809, making the first change that had occurred in the inmates of the household.

Each of the friends wished a picture of the other, but neither was willing to sit for her portrait. By some stratagem of a friend pictures of the two together were secured when the ladies were unaware.

In June, 1829, at the age of 90, Lady Eleanor passed away, and, although her friends surrounded Miss Ponsonby with every possible kindness, she refused to be comforted. She was seldom seen except by her domestics and survived in her loneliness only 18 months.

## Japanese Competition.

Mr. George C. Perkins is uneasy because of the competition of Japan and gives his reasons in The Overland Monthly:

Japan has an unlimited supply of cheap coal and cheap labor. It has already demonstrated its ability to compete with Europe and America by invading the home markets of those countries. It has the best machinery which the world has up to this time produced and can manufacture as much more as it needs. The imitative faculty of the race is unquestioned and unrivaled, and its originality is becoming acknowledged. It recognizes such educational defects as it possesses and with characteristic energy and conscientiousness is setting about to gain such knowledge as is necessary to bring its people to the highest state of industrial efficiency. Chemistry was formerly practically an unknown science in Japan. Now the Japanese export chemicals to America. Physics and mathematics will be studied with similar practical results, and most Americans now living will undoubtedly see a Japan with a modern civilization, as far as its industries are concerned, but with a people still Japanese in character and tastes, who manufacture goods for foreign markets, as do the English, and who no more desire to supply their needs with English, French or American productions than we do to supply ours with those of China, Japan or India.

## A Parisian Discovery.

All Paris just now, according to The Journal, is flocking to 28 Rue Ravignan, Montmartre, where, a few days ago, a most remarkable discovery was made. In this neighborhood are the ruins of the ancient monastery of the Benedictines and other old buildings used by the brothers, most of which are also giving way to the ravages of time. At 28 Rue Ravignan Mme. Berthelot keeps a grocery store. She sleeps in a small chamber in the rear, that at one time was probably used as an oratory. Mme. Berthelot, noticing that the tiles on the floor of the chamber gave forth a hollow sound as she stepped upon them, and thinking that a cellar there would be very convenient for her business, sent for a mason and had the tiles removed. A flight of stone steps was revealed, leading into a labyrinth of passages. The authorities have now taken possession of the place, and a systematic investigation is being conducted. Many relics have been found, and it is believed that much light is likely to be thrown upon the history of Paris during the fourteenth century.

## A Lucky Diagnosis.

The patient's symptoms indicated cardiac troubles, and the doctor got out his stethoscope and applied it to his chest to test the action of the heart.

The patient flushed angrily, unbuckled his vest and took from his inside pocket a \$5 bill wrapped in a piece of old paper.

"I think it's carrying things a little too far," he said, "when you doctors go to looking through a man with an X ray to see how much money he has."—Detroit Free Press.

## Secrets.

"Woman," said the typewriter boarder, "woman is not much taken with secret societies."

"No," said the cheerful idiot, "but how dearly she loves society secrets."—Indianapolis Journal.



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Will cure the worst forms of female complaints, all ovarian troubles, inflammation and ulceration, falling and displacements of the womb, and consequent spinal weakness, and is peculiarly adapted to the change of life. Every time it will cure Backache. It has cured more cases of leucorrhoea by removing the cause, than any remedy the world has ever known; it is almost infallible in such cases. It cleanses and expels tumors from the uterus in an early stage of development, and checks any tendency to cancerous humors. Lydia E. Pinkham's Liver Pills work in unison with the Compound, and are a sure cure for constipation and sick headache. Mrs. Pinkham's Sanative Wash is of great value for local application.



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## THE TIMES-DEMOCRAT.

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## TALES OF THE TOWN.

Born—to Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Spear.

Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Wilby, of west Elm street, have removed to Welker, O.

John Lenihan, of the Buckeye Pipe Line, came home from St. Marys Saturday, sick with the la grippe and a sore hand.

The Musical-Literary Club will meet Wednesday, January 27, with Mrs. C. F. Price, in the afternoon instead of evening.

Mrs. Wm. Wilson, of south Main street, was severely bruised Friday evening, by falling down a flight of steps at the rear of her residence.

The fire department this afternoon at 2:30 o'clock was called to extinguish a fire in the building occupied by Chris. Geiger's bottling works, on north West street.

Morgan Mummaugh, the brother of J. H. and William Mummaugh, died at his home at Scott, Ohio, last evening about ten o'clock. He was 77 years old and leaves a wife and several children.

The funeral services of Cornelius Baegan, of the South Side, were held at St. Rose church yesterday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. Rev. J. B. Mooney officiated. Interment was made in Gethsemani cemetery.

The Knights of St. John and the Ladies' Auxiliary have been busy for the last month rehearsing for their entertainment which comes off next Wednesday evening, January 27, in the basement of St. Rose school.

At the election of councilmen at St. Rose church, yesterday, Messrs. Thos. Fitzgerald and John Finn were re-elected, and Mr. George Feltz was elected in place of Mr. L. Ferlie, who has efficiently served in that capacity for the past seventeen years.

Mrs. King entertained friends at her home last Thursday evening, in honor of Miss Edna Giffin, of Huntington, Ind. The evening was spent in playing games and at a late hour a lunch was served by the two little ladies, Misses Lenora Kissel and Ethel Shoup.

## COURT HOUSE NEWS.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

James H. Woods, trustee, to Cora Woods, lot 2321, Waite addition to Lima; \$650.

George P. Waldorf to John D. Austin, lot 5059 in Waldorf's addition to Lima; \$350.

Edward Tobin to James W. Holmes, lot 4367 in Jane Holmes' fourth addition to Lima; \$625.

## Associated Charities Notice.

The committees of the Associated Charities will meet at the court house on Friday afternoon hereafter, instead of Saturdays. We are still in need of children's clothing, etc., and these needed articles will be thankfully received from any of our citizens who can spare them.

in the COMMITTEE.

## Muslin Sale.

The greatest sale of bleached and unbleached muslins, pillow casings and sheetings, ready-made sheets and pillow cases is now going on. It will pay you to supply yourselves now, as the prices made are only for a short time.

Respectfully,  
REYNO H. TREAT,  
5-64 8-25 No. 209 N. Main St.

The C. H. &amp; D. Ry.

will make a special rate from points on its line to Philadelphia for the Manufacturers' National Association meeting, to be held at that point, January 26-28.

## NOTHING NEW

In the Evidence Given in the Hughes Trial.

## TESTIMONY OF DIRECTORS.

The Assistant Cashier Under C. M. Hughes Also Tells What He Knows About the Case—Trial Was Continued Several Days More.

TOLEDO, O., Jan. 25.—(Special).—When the Hughes case was resumed before Judge Hammond in United States District court, Saturday afternoon, President S. S. Wheeler, of the First National Bank, of Lima, was recalled to the stand, and the district attorney continued his direct examination. Mr. Wheeler said that W. B. Ritchie, Wm. Melville and himself composed the discount committee of the bank. His first knowledge of the excessive Monroe indebtedness was acquired September 21st, 1894, when Mr. Hughes stated that there was some indebtedness that the discount committee knew nothing about. Mr. Hughes told him that there were a number of drafts back in the vault of the bank. Witness said that he and Mr. Ritchie and Mr. Hughes examined all these drafts together. As near as he could remember, the drafts represented \$70,000 or over. Witness stated that at that time Mr. Hughes was cashier of the bank and had full charge of all the daily transactions of the bank, but had no authority to make loans and discounts.

## MR. WHEELER CROSS-EXAMINED.

On cross-examination Mr. Wheeler said that the bank was a regularly organized association, with by-laws and records of the elections of officers. Here Attorney Brown moved to rule out all the previous testimony concerning the position Mr. Hughes held in the bank and his duties. The motion was overruled. Mr. Wheeler said that he had lived in Lima since 1891. Did not know when Mr. Hughes became connected with the First National. Said that when he went into the bank in November, 1893, two or three directors resigned. Was not aware of any trouble in the bank at that time. The president of the bank whom he succeeded resigned at that time. Heard certain conversations among directors, but heard no reference about any trouble in the bank. Witness learned at the time he went into the bank, in November, 1893, that the Monroe Manufacturing Co.'s indebtedness was \$30,000, \$20,000 of which was discounts, or endorsed liabilities, and the other \$10,000 was a direct loan. Witness understood between November, 1893, and the time that Mr. Betts visited the bank, in 1894, that the Monroe indebtedness had been reduced somewhat from time to time as the notes were renewed, and understood that at one time the direct loan had been reduced to \$8,000. Witness did not go over the books of the bank when he became president. Remembered that C. S. Brice, R. E. Jones, Wm. Melville, W. B. Ritchie, J. M. Oee and himself were directors of the bank when Hughes was re-elected cashier. Knew Mr. Hughes since 1891. Knew him to be a man of family. From information, did not consider him a man of means at the present time.

## F. C. CUNNINGHAM CALLED.

F. C. Cunningham was the next witness called. He stated that he had been assistant cashier of the First National Bank since 1891. Went into the bank in 1885. Mr. Hughes was connected with the bank when he went there. Identified the signatures of Mr. Hughes, W. B. Ritchie, Wm. Melville and J. M. Oee on page of sheet of paper handed him. Identified figures of Mr. Hughes on the paper; also the signature of W. L. Mackenzie. Identified figures of his own on opposite side of the sheet. Witness said J. M. Oee was not now living. Witness said he had seen the sheet before, and stated that it was a report of the First National Bank made to the comptroller of currency on July 18th, 1894. Witness said he had made the figures on the back of the report under the direction of Mr. Hughes. Got the figures of loans and discounts from Mr. Hughes; got other figures from Mr. Hughes, and some from the books of the bank. Witness was under direction of Mr. Hughes at that time. Witness identified a number of the books of the First National Bank that were in the court room.

Mr. Cunningham was temporarily excused and W. B. Ritchie was called to the stand. Mr. Ritchie said that he had lived in Lima since 1879. Became a director of the First National in 1893. Was a member of the discount committee. Saw Mr. Betts at the bank. Was present at the conversation in the directors' room at the bank. Had conversation with Mr. Hughes about the Monroe indebtedness. Had one conversation in his own office and another at the bank on the following day, when Mr. Wheeler was present. Mr. Hughes stated that there were some matters of the bank that we had not been advised of; that there was

SOME MONROE PAPER that had not been submitted to us. Did not know the amount. Mr. Wheeler and myself expressed our astonishment, and I asked Mr. Hughes

(Continued on Fifth Page.)

## SUBSCRIPTIONS

Now Ready to be Received for C. H. &amp; D. Shops.

## THE COMMITTEES SELECTED

To Raise the \$33,000—The People Showing a Deep Interest in the Question—Committee Meets Tomorrow Evening.

The executive committee which was appointed to raise the \$33,000 for the rebuilding and enlarging of the C. H. & D. shops, and which is composed of T. D. Robb, chairman; J. W. Shanahan, of the First ward; C. A. Metheny, of the Second ward; John F. Brotherton, of the Third ward; Adam Simons, of the Fourth ward; J. C. Ridenour, of the Fifth ward; S. A. Baxter, of the Sixth ward, and Geo. Feltz, of the Seventh ward, met in the mayor's office Saturday evening to discuss the matter and consider plans for taking the subscriptions. A deep interest in the undertaking has been manifested and the committee seemed confident that the labors of the committees would be successfully rewarded.

The question as to the kind of a note the donors would be requested to give was considered, and the committee decided on one of a certain form, and Messrs. C. A. Metheny and George Feltz were appointed as a special committee to go to Cincinnati and confer with the officials and determine whether or not the form of the note as selected would be acceptable, and if not, what would be.

The executive committee then appointed several gentlemen from each ward who will assist in raising the subscriptions. The committees who will endeavor to raise the money for the various wards are as follows:

## FIRST WARD.

J. W. Shanahan, T. D. Robb, J. C. Cronley, J. S. O'Connor, H. J. Lawlor, John Hauenstein, B. F. Egle, Philip Walther, James Donahue, John McVey, John Sinebaugh, W. B. Stump.

## SECOND WARD.

C. A. Metheny, Wm. Roberts, James Duffield, Jeff Morris, Thomas Fitzgerald, B. G. Stamp, Frank Dietrich, Ed King, Martin Dibling.

## THIRD WARD.

Jno. Brotherton, Ed Christen, Wilber Flek, Thomas Sullivan, Chas. Stolzenbach, Louis Fall, E. W. Jackson, Geo. Dismann, C. F. Donze, John Carnes, M. J. Morris, Dr. Shelby Mummaugh, Albert Koch.

## FOURTH WARD.

Adam Simons, Simon Spellacy, Frank X. Seiber, T. K. Jacobs, Miss Croswley, J. B. Lomison, M. E. Boyse, T. O. Morrison, Robert E. Moony, M. Thomas, D. Cramer, Abdal Snyder.

## FIFTH WARD.

J. C. Ridenour, John Gramling, Henry Blosser, S. M. Fletcher, J. H. Morrison, Josiah Williams, D. S. Cross, Wm. Ackerman, Dr. A. S. Rudy, Walter P. Bloom, E. T. Bowdler.

## SIXTH WARD.

S. A. Baxter, O. B. Selfridge, J. W. VanDyke, Gus Kalb, D. J. O'Day, J. O. Ohler, J. C. Thompson, A. E. Clutter, C. H. Cory, B. C. Faurot, T. T. Mitchell.

## SEVENTH WARD.

Geo. Feltz, S. S. Wheeler, Thos. Duffield, D. O. Richmond, W. B. Ritchie, Ira Longworth, C. D. Crites, Jacob Moser, W. H. Stephens, O. G. Kemmer and L. Koch.

A meeting of these committees will be held in the circuit court room tomorrow evening at 7 o'clock, and it is the request of the chairman, T. D. Robb, that all be present promptly at the appointed hour.

## GOMER LISTED FOR.

The Welsh Hold Another Successful Musical Entertainment.

The Gomer Congregational church, says the Delphos Herald, was crowded to the doors Friday night. The Elsteddfod programme was a very long one. The Leatherwood children's choir took first prize in the afternoon. The quartette prize went to Vaughnsville; first prize for Leatherwood male choir; Gomer mixed choir No. 3 got a first prize, and the Gomer ladies' choir had no competition. The contests were mostly confined to Gomer, Leatherwood and Vaughnsville, talent. There were many translations, declamations, etc., in the Welsh language. The solo, "Ave Maria," by Miss Anna Busert was applauded to the echo, and she sang "Annie Laurie" in a sweetly pleasing manner in response to the encore.

## STREET TALK.

Ed Splice spent Sunday in this city. Ed has resigned his position in the Booddy House drug store at Toledo, and has been visiting his parents in McComb, O., for the past two weeks. He will probably locate in this city again.

## Secure Your Tickets

Early for the entertainment given by the Knights of St. John and the Ladies' Auxiliary. Tickets on sale at Vorkamp's Drug Store. 7-2t

## BELOW ZERO.

Lima Experiencing a Very Severe Blizzard.

## MAY BE COLDER TO-NIGHT.

Railroad Traffic Delayed, Engines and Freight Trains Frozen up—The Mercury Drops 21 Degrees in Four Hours.

Lima last evening and this morning experienced one of the severest blizzards that it has felt for several years. It began to turn cold Saturday night, and Sunday morning the thermometer registered rather low. It continued cold all day until about 3 o'clock when the thermometer registered about 12 degrees above zero. From this on the temperature began to lower very rapidly and at 5 o'clock zero was registered. At 8 o'clock it had dropped to 10 degrees below zero and continued running down until about 4 o'clock this morning, when some thermometers registered as low as 24 degrees below zero. The majority of thermometers over the city, however, registered from 18 to 20 degrees below zero. The cold spell was unexpected and no doubt many persons who were thinly clothed and were without fuel suffered greatly. The cold spell is general and is very severe in the northwest.

The severest part of the blizzard struck Chicago last evening, and we here may yet experience some weather colder than what was felt last evening.

The cold affected the attendance at the parochial school and several of the departments were dismissed. The public school suffered but little from the cold. The only places where the pupils complained were at the annex to the south Pine street building and in two rooms in the south Elizabeth street building.

The extremely cold weather has greatly impeded the train service, and especially the freight traffic. The engine to the last freight No. 93 of the C. H. & D., due here at 11 o'clock last evening, gave out at Deshler, and has been unable so far to-day to continue her trip. No. 95 had to sidetrack at Oakdale, and sections one and two of No. 92 are held at Deshler. The pipes connecting the boiler and the tender froze so that the water supply was cut off. The passenger trains on the P. Ft. W. & O. this morning were from an hour to an hour and a half late, and the C. H. & D. passenger trains were all delayed. No. 6, due at 12:25 p. m., was over two hours late this noon. The Lake Erie trains were all registered a little late. The C. & E. trains were mostly on time. Most of the freight trains that are moving on the various roads have been arriving very light.

The weather forecasts sent out from Toledo say that clear weather will continue and that it will be warmer by to-morrow.

## SENTENCED.

Ben and Al. Wade and Will Kemp Go to the State Prison.

Ben and Al. Wade, of this city, who were tried at Wapakoneta last week for stealing chickens, and found guilty, received their sentence this morning from Judge Ritchie. They each received a sentence of three years at hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary.

Will Kemp, who was also tried on the same charge and found guilty received a lighter sentence by half a year.

Ben Wade pleaded guilty, expecting thereby to receive a lighter sentence, but was disappointed.

## Water Works Notice.

If you pay your water bill for the first half of 1897 before Feb. 1st, you will save 10 per cent.

H. B. HACKBORN, Sec'y.

## Purgatorial Pills.

The druggist would hardly smile if you asked for "purgatorial pills." There are many of them. But he would probably recommend a pill that did not gripe; a sugar-coated pill, gentle in action, and sure in effect. What are they called?

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

## THE UNION MEETINGS

Third Week Opens With Promise of Power and Success.

Despite the bitter weather, Sunday was a day of great blessing and power. Pastors report a general awakening in their congregations. The gospel is the main topic of conversation in many a home. Sunday school teachers are urging the claims of Christ upon their pupils and are meeting with very encouraging results. Christians generally are devoting themselves earnestly to the evangelization of the city.

In the afternoon, Rev. C. A. Rupe addressed a fine audience of men at the Congregational church, taking for his theme the interview of Nicodemus with Christ. Rev. C. A. Hill led the after service. A male chorus of sixteen voices led the singing. It was an inspiring service. It illustrated once more the readiness of men to respond to a whole-souled, manly presentation of the gospel.

Splendid congregations gathered in the evening. It was a sight to stir the heart to witness the throngs passing into the houses of God in such freezing, below-zero weather. The common remark was that the spirit of God was moving upon the hearts of the people. Rev. C. A. Hill spoke at the United Brethren church. Several arose for prayers, and a good meeting was had. Rev. Dr. Waters preached in Grace M. E. church on the "Exceeding Abillity of Christ to Save." The after service was fruitful of results, five beginning new life. At the Congregational church Rev. I. J. Swanson was the preacher. He took for his theme "Without God, Without Christ, Without Hope." The after meeting was most impressive. Six persons signified their desire to follow Christ.

SerVICES—Noon prayer meetings in the Congregational church, 12:30 to 1 o'clock. Every evening at 7 o'clock. Grace M. E. and Congregational churches.

## A HAPPY RIDE

Fourteen Little People of South Union Street, go Sleighing.

A party of little folks living on south Union street, were made happy Saturday evening by the kindness of Mr. Arthur L. Stucky, who hitched a team of horses to a large bob sled and took them out for a ride. The sport was intensely enjoyed by the following little people: Elwood Stuckey, Doris Langley, Blanche Fisher, Ethel Stuckey, Pearl Mack, Pearl Sites, Edna Sites, Myrtle Splice, Clyde Kelly, George Sites, Amy Dubler and Paul Langley.

## Berkam Baptist Church

Meeting to-morrow afternoon in Berean Hall at 2:30. Let everybody come. At the close of this meeting the Women's Auxiliary will have its meeting. Let every woman in the Auxiliary attend, as this takes the place of the Wednesday meeting, which we give up for the union service in Grace M. E. church.

For news read the TIMES-DEMOCRAT, which publishes all the news while it is fresh. The only real newspaper in Lima. Compare it with any other local paper published in Ohio and the verdict will be "The TIMES-DEMOCRAT leads them all." Everybody takes it. Ten cents a week delivered at your supper table 1x nights a week

## Special Sale

## SEASONABLE SHOES!

Ladies' Warm Lined Shoes at Cost.  
Ladies' Dongola Dress Shoes 98c to \$1.50  
A Large Stock of Workingmen's Shoes 98c to \$2.00.

Lookers Always Welcome!

THE WAUGH SHOE STORE.

31 PUBLIC SQUARE.